"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,702—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1899.

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Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field..	26th Aug.
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon ...	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer...	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILLA	5129	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston ...	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer ...	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
MARIATERESA		3,042	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	T. Morovich	4,213	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIC	A. Feliner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
POSEIDON		3,378	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 22, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Goispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin ...	23rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped, Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTS MOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 24th August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 26th August.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 24th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1899.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000,	12th Sept. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 9th September, 1899. Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14 Aug., 1899.

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CALCUTTA,
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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
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SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Ni[illegible] Rs.
60	12	5

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CELEBRATED BRANDS
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SPECIALLY SELECTED
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Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

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Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

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Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

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Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

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TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever, Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevents and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

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From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
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Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

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Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
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Subscriptions now being Registered.

ESTATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII., OF 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late SIR CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, K.C.S., a Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Army who died at Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, in the County of Middlesex, on the Nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. Letters of administration to whose estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, a member of the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., of Bombay, are required to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay, after which date the said administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate, are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to estate.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1899.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, FILES, SCREWS, &c,

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office near Church-Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gun-fire on 5th September, 1899, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE and COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, FILES, SCREWS, &c., required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system commencing 1st January, 1900, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c., and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany all offers of the above Tenders, Broad Gauge:—Indigenous Stores, Cotton Waste, Kerosine Oil and Cocoanut Oil. Metre Gauge:—Indigenous Stores, Cotton Waste, Kerosine Oil, (Leathergoods) without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 8 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the agents option, a further deposit will have to be made so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 19th August, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKER SHIVJI KESOWJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

THAKER VIRJI PURSHOTAM one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 16th day of August, 1899.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI, & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

REMEMBER

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For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

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OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE of the BANK of BOMBAY for (20) twenty-six shares Nos. 11905, 12011 to 12015, 12716 to 12720, 12730 to 12734, 13091 to 13098 and 13389 to 13393, standing in the name of the late NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq., has been LOST or MISLAID. The Undersigned has applied for a New Certificate. If any person deals with the said Certificate in any manner he will do so at his own risk.

AWABAI FRAMJEE PETIT.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that from the 1st September next, until further notice, a UNIFORM FARE of one anna will be charged over the Company's lines with the exception of the FARE between BORI BUNDER and CRAWFORD MARKET, which will continue half an anna.

Transfer Tickets will be ISSUED.

The Rules applying to REDUCTION in Children's Fares continue in Force.

By Order,
E. T. ANSELL,
Traffic Superintendent.

28 August, 1899.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

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BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of landed property on the Girgaum Back Road advertised to take place To-day, will not take place as advertised.

SALE OF DAMAGED WOOL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1st Pinjrapole Lane, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned and of the Insured.

A quantity of Wool in full pressed bales as well as loose, damaged by fire and water, in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Queen's Road, Cheapside, in the Bungalow of Mr. Mahomedally Hoosay, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, plateware, glass and crockery ware, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, rich large size Persian and Indian carpets, suitable for halls, American fireproof safe, cooking stove, large garden roller, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of NAVAB MOHSHOOD MULK BAHADUR SYED MEHDI ALIKHAN.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

The property of a Gentleman:—

1 English-made mail phaeton convertible into 4 wheeled dogcart and moveable hood by Bennett.

1 thorough bred Bay Arab, 14 hands, going in saddle and harness suitable for Polo.

1 set plated mounted single harness, made to order.

1 square shaped brougham, in good order.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 11TH STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the Receiver appointed under the order of the High Court, dated 15th July 1899, made in Suit No. 672 of 1896 (Sadanand Raghunath and others vs. the Administrator-General of Bombay and another) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of September 1899, at 4 p.m:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Kamatipura 11th Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2145, and Street Nos. 72 and 74, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. [illegible], new Nos. 161-66, old Survey Nos. 412 to 412B, and new Survey No. 6523, and bounded on the east by the house of Lingumabai, widow, on the west by the house of Bald Sayanna Poshate, on the north by the said Kamatipur 11th Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the possession of the Administrator-General of Bombay and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetjee and Ardeshir, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office, No. 47, Medows Street, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY OF THE FIRM OF SHA CULLIANDASS KIRPARAM & SHA HARKISANDASS ALABHDASS CULLIANDASS.

Suit No. 570 of 1891.

Sha Narondass Culliandass
vs.
Sha Devidass Hurrivallabhdass and others.

Under instructions from L. N. Banajee, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following very valuable diamond, pearl, ruby, sapphire and other kinds of jewellery.

1 very valuable "Veni" (head ornament), set with diamonds of first quality (old mine).

1 very valuable necklace, set with diamonds of first quality (old mine).

1 very valuable "Champakali"-shape necklace, set with brilliants of first quality (old mine).

1 large pearl button, weighing about 100 chows.

1 large pearl "soojnee," weighing about 1,000 chows.

1 very valuable "Veni," set with brilliants.

1 very valuable "Katuck" (head ornament), set with rubies, brilliants, and emeralds.

1 very valuable "Nagfen," set with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds.

1 very valuable diamond "Serpej" (head ornament).

1 very valuable cat's eye ring of the 1st quality.

A lot of very valuable rings, set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphire, &c., diamond earrings and pins, pearl, satiara and kanthis, &c., &c., too numerous to describe.

The above is on view at our rooms, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

N.B.—We invite particular attention of the public to come and see the above jewellery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE, AT JACKERIA BUNDER ROAD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from the mortgagee of the property, and on account and at the risk of Girdharidas Gunshamdas, the mortgagor, the following property:—

All that piece of land or ground, partly hilly, containing by admeasurement 24,775 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 747, Collector's new No. 1257, and new Survey No. 12398, together with the messuages and tenements, namely, two chawls, three bungalows, two godowns, and one stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 1117 (3), 1117 (3), 1289, 1290, 1291 (1), 1291 (2), 1291 (3), 1292 (1), 1292 (2), 1292 (3), 1293, 1294, and 1295, and Street Nos. 45A, 45B, 217, 218, 219, 219A, 219B, 220, 220A, 220B, 221, 222, and 223, all which premises are situated at Sewree, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the north by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim, on or towards the south by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, on or towards the east by the public road leading to Jackeria Bunder, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and partly by the property of Cooverbai Nowrojee Wadia, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the mortgage deed dated 7th January, 1899, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Ardeser, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and Coloured piece goods, &c., also 1 lot of Japanese goods consisting of metal embroidered and hand painted four-fold Screens, Bamboo furniture such as flower stand-, newspaper and music racks, corner brackets, porcelain vases, hand painted panels of art and beauty, decorated round tables, &c, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome Strong Glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 strong built victoria in good order.

1 second-hand strong office shigram.

1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

1 chest-nut arab, quiet in harness.

1 Bay arab, about 13½ years, quiet in saddle, good for polo pony.

1 chest-nut country bred 14-2 7 years, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

Of the village of Dysur advertised to be sold THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1899, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver, has been POSTPONED until further order.

MEHRJER, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

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TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW (Unfurnished), at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st September, open on all sides to sea breeze.—Apply to Hon'ble FAZAL BHOY VISRAM, Samuel Street, Fort, or Breach Candy.

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THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTON, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 TUNES and complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Cooks for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WATERPROOFS.—NEW STOCK now ready. Inverness Capes and Regulation cloaks. Covert or Cheviot Coats in Drab Rain Proof Cloth. A Fresh Stock of UMBRELLAS, from Rs. 10-8 each, splendid value. —ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopaia Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,025
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£502,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£502,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on applicat on.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG	Messrs. Chartered & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Messrs. Gilligan & Co.
COLOMBO	Bank of Australasia and Branch
RANGOON	The Bank of Madras.
AGRA	Bank of Bengal.
DELHI	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BL

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, at 9 30 P. M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hon. Secretary.

22nd July, 1899.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE and INTEREST of Mr. GOCULDAS NARRONJI as a Partner in the firm of Messrs. MOOLJI JAITHA AND COMPANY has CEASED on Assad Vud 30th, Samvat 1955, (the 6th day of August, 1899), and that Messrs. LUKUMIDAS VALJI, BHUGWANDAS VALJI and LILLADHUR VALLUBHDAS have been ADMITTED as PARTNERS in the said firm, and that the Partners now constituting the said firm are Mr. GORDHUNDAS SOONDERDAS and the said Messrs. LUKHMIDAS VALJI, BHUGWANDAS VALJI and LILLADHUR VALLUBHDAS.—Dated this 17th day of August, 1899.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Attorneys for Messrs. MOOLJI JAITHA & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 33 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a Colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter II, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowance of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and, if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 3rd grade, he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th subgrade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India or any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rs. Fifty Lakhs FOUR per cent. Guaranteed Debentures repayable in SIXTY years.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52-59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, hereby invite TENDERS FOR A LOAN of Rs. FIFTY LAKHS, bearing interest at FOUR per cent., repayable in SIXTY years by a Sinking Fund to be invested (as required by Sections 55 and 56) half-yearly in public securities.

The interest and sinking fund charges as aforesaid will be a charge on the property and revenues of the Board which include, in addition to the properties for the purchase of which the loan is chiefly required, the rents of certain vacant lands in the City of Bombay, valued in the Schedules of the said Act at Rs. 91,01,551 and an annual contribution from the Municipal Fund not exceeding 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City (exclusive of buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes), which contribution is estimated for 1899-1900 at Rs. 4,75,000, besides other receipts received to the Board by the provisions of the Act which will be developed by the operations to be undertaken.

The interest on these debentures will constitute a charge on the revenue of the Board prior to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Corporation on and from 1st April, 1909 in respect of the debt on account of the lands vesting in the Board. (Section 54).

The payment of interest of these debentures and the setting aside and investment of the sinking fund required for their payment are GUARANTEED by the provisions of the Statute (assented to by the Governor-General of India whereby it is directed that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest or in the event of the Board failing to set aside and invest any sum required to form the sinking fund, the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BOMBAY or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General, shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be invested. (Section 80).

The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

These debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in Sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 4 o'clock p.m., (Gun fire), on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby, Road,
Bombay, 7th August, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____ for every Hundred
Annas _____
Rupees allotted to me.
I enclose Rupees _____
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 30th September, 1899.
I require the amount in _____
Debentures of Rupees _____ each.

(Signature) _____
(Address) _____

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR,
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12,
In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
For Terms, apply to
VINCENT & Co.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
8 LEBERBERG.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, good service Baths, thermal and other, Electric Light, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 0-12m., 9.31a. Low water, 6-2m., 6-27a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapur, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Laos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

FIRE AT LEOPOLD AND CO.'S WORKSHOP.—At half-past 4 o'clock yesterday, a fire was discovered on the loft of Leopold and Company's Grain Crushing Department, at Foras Road, by the police ramosee on duty. With the assistance of Vithoba Krisnaji, he broke open the door, entered the place and extinguished the flames. The fire occurred in some bags of linseed, which had been stored on that floor. It is not known how the fire originated, except that it is surmised it was brought about by spontaneous combustion. The workshop was closed at 6 o'clock on the 19th instant, when all was safe. The value of the linseed destroyed by fire is estimated at Rs. 20.

MARATHA GRANTHA SUNGRALAYA.—The annual meeting of this institution (library) was held at the Arya Samaj Hall, on last Saturday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade presided. The attendance was large. Among those present were:—the chairman, Mr. G.D. Pause, Collector of Kaira; Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale; Messrs. Ballajee Pandurang Khare; Gunjar; J. S. Gadgil; G. M. Sathe; Page; Drs. Desmukh and Bhalchandra, and others. The report which was printed showed that the library has been progressing and contained good collection of books. Mr. Gunjiker traced the history of the Maratha and Prakrut languages. Several speakers followed. Justice Ranade wound up the proceedings with useful hints in a long speech.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors, with Mr. Mowdawalla, pleader, appeared on behalf of Mr. Cowasji Dorabji and applied that a notice be issued against Wadilal Mulchand and Jagabhai Muganlal, carting agents of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace. The magistrate recorded the evidence of the complainant and other witnesses, which showed that sometime ago, one Dayabhai, a brother of Vadilal, was fined Rs. 7 for abusing complainant, and since then, he was alleged, a Mahomedan had been engaged to watch Cowasji's movements and assault him. The Mahomedan once met complainant at Carnac Bunder, and told him that he had been hired for that purpose by certain Hindu Seths. The hireling also demanded some money from him and threatened to beat him in the event of his refusing to give it to him. The complainant was harrassed and annoyed by the accused. The magistrate ordered a notice to be issued against Wadilal and Jagabhai to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace. The notice will be argued on the 5th proximo.

"WANTED MONEY VERY BADLY."—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Balkrishna Ramchandra, a Hindu, was charged at the instance of Inspector Good, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a silver waist chain of the value of Rs. 25, belonging to Saccaram Mahadeo. Complainant is a bidee seller, and has his shop at Gamdevi. About a month ago accused obtained from complainant a silver waist chain, to wear it at a "Satyanarayen Punja," promising to return it two days after. Accused failed to return the ornament and disappeared. On Monday morning complainant was going along the road, when he suddenly came upon the accused. Complainant arrested him and gave him in police custody. The accused then made a statement and took the police to a Marwaree's shop. The Marwaree, on being questioned by the police, produced the ornament which had been pledged with him by the accused for Rs. 12. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, stating that he pledged the ornament, because he wanted money very badly. The magistrate convicted accused of criminal misappropriation and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A LECTURE ON "TONIC LITERATURE."—Mr. M. MacMillan, Principal of the Wilson College, delivered his lecture on "Tonic Literature" under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society, in the College Hall, last evening. The Honourable Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice-Chancellor, presided. Mr. Principal MacMillan in the course of his learned discourse, tried to prove the efficacy of literature, and especially poetry, in bracing up the mind to energetic actions and supporting it in times of great misfortune. He took a survey of Greek, Latin and English poetry, from its earliest period to the modern times, and by a skilfully collected quotations laid before his audience the tonic elements contained in the poems of Homer, Virgil and Horace, of Shakespeare, Milton, Burns, Scott, Wordsworth, Tennyson and others, as well as in the early Scotch and English ballads. The tonic properties of these poems consisted chiefly in inspiring martial courage and a spirit of heroism in the minds of nations and individuals, in infusing independence in the national life of a country, and in moulding the general character of a nation. A hearty vote of thanks, both to the lecturer and the chairman, ended the proceedings.

PAN SUPARI PARTY.—The Brahmin Sabha of Bombay, of which the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra is the President, gave a Pan Supari Party in honour of the workers in connection with the Hindu Fever Hospital, last week, in Shrimont Angria's *wada* on the Kalkadevie Road. The proceedings commenced some time after the appointed hour owing to some unavoidable delays. As soon as Dr. G. B. Kher, the Honorary Chief Medical Officer of the Hospital, arrived, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra, who was there in his triple capacity as President of the Sabha, Joint Honorary Secretary, and Honorary Consulting Physician of the Hospital, took his seat as president. Amongst other workers present were Rao Bahadurs B. B. Pitale, K. G. Desai, and N. I. Vaidya, Messrs. Eknath Raghunath Khote, H. S. Dixit, Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, Mahadev R. Bodas, Vithaldas Damoder, Thakersi Mulji, D. G. Padhye, Janardhan Gopal, S. D. Khote, and B. R. Nare. After the proceedings were opened by Mr. Janardhan Damoder Kolatkar, suitable speeches, eulogising the disinterested services of Dr. Govind, B. Kher, and several others, who rendered assistance in money or kind or in any shape whatsoever, were made by Messrs. P. P. Khare, Bhatt, and Marathe, to which suitable acknowledgments were made by Messrs. Pandye, Bodas, and Drs. Bhalchendra and Kher. The meeting dispersed after the usual vote of thanks to the president, and the distribution of flowers and pan supari.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MAHOMEDAN MERCHANT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Kembekar Street, regarding the death of Abdool Suttar Haji Abdool Latiff, a Mahomedan merchant, aged 27 years. The deceased was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Cassum, Rahimtulla and Co., and resided on the second storey of a house in Kembekar Street. For the last 12 months, Abdool had been subject to epileptic fits. About 4 o'clock on Thursday morning last his brother was aroused by hearing an alarm that some one had fallen out of a window, and on going to the ground floor, he found Abdool lying on the pavement of the *chawk* immediately under a window of his room. There was a wound on his left wrist and an abrasion on his head. Abdool was conscious and stated that he got up from the cot which was alongside the window, overlooking the *chawk*, when he felt giddy, overbalanced himself, and fell out. He was carried upstairs to his room and Dr. Ismail Janmahomed was summoned. He examined the deceased and found that he had sustained a fracture of the left arm at the wrist. The fracture was put up and the same evening Dr. Hatch was brought in in consultation. Deceased continued the treatment of Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, and on Monday morning when the bandage was removed it was found that gangrene had set in. Dr. Hatch was again called in in consultation and he advised amputation as the only means of saving the deceased, but his family would not consent to it. Dr. Parakh was sent for after Dr. Hatch had gone, and he also advised amputation. The advice was not acted upon by deceased's family. The man grew worse and died shortly after midnight. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.

Vigil of Saint [illegible]
6-45 a.m.—[illegible]
7-15 a.m.—[illegible]
6 p.m.—Evensong.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.

Festival of Saint Bartholomew.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral) Hymns 432, 419 & 445
5 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

Afghan Memorial Church.

Festival of St. Bartholomew, Apostle and Martyr.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

HIGH COURT.—(ORIGINAL SIDE.)

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THREE HINDU TEMPLES.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL AND OTHERS VS. DHUNCOOVERBAI AND OTHERS.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in this case, which was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee delivered on the 26th February 1898. The plaintiffs in the case were the Advocate General at the relation of Gopalrao Luxmon and Narayen Govind; while the defendants were Dhuncooverbai, widow of Mohandas Bawa, residing in the temple of Marootee at Picquet Road; Gungabai, residing in the Vithal Marootee temple on the Siri Road at Malabar Hill; Rooplal Purdesee, poonjaree or worshipper residing in the Ramjee and Marootee temples at Khetwady; and Nageshwar Bhatt, poonjaree or worshipper residing in the Marootee temple at Picquet Road. The plaintiffs prayed that a scheme be framed for the appointment of trustees and for the management of the properties of the temples; that the defendants be directed to give up to the trustees the possession and management of the properties and for an account of the income thereof come to the hands of the defendants. The properties consisted of a temple at Picquet Road, another at Khetwady, and a third at Siri Road, Malabar Hill, with certain appurtenances belonging to them. The first defendant Dhuncooverbai claimed to be the mohant and manager of all the three temples, with the right of supervision over the other defendants, and also the right of appointing and removing the poonjarees at each of the temples. It was not disputed that each of the temples is a public charitable and religious Hindu property in the sense that it is open to the worship of all classes of the Hindu community as a place of public worship. The first defendant Dhuncooverbai contended that her husband Mohandas was the mohant, that is the owner or founder or hereditary manager of each of the three temples, and that after his death she succeeded and was now entitled to the same rights and privileges as were vested in her husband. The temples in question had been the subject of litigation in one shape or another for nearly half a century. They were mortgaged by Mohandas to one Luxmon Venoba, who obtained a decree in the late Supreme Court in January 1850 and assigned it to one Jamsetji Dadabhoy Wadia in 1875. In execution of the decree an attachment was levied on the three temples. Proceedings were then taken ostensibly by the Hindu community, but really on behalf of Dhuncooverbai, for the purpose of raising the attachment on the ground that the temple properties were public charitable properties and were not liable to attachment in execution of a decree against Mohandas. On the 4th December 1886, the Sheriff was directed to proceed with the sale of the properties which had been attached. A suit was afterwards filed by one Gopalrao Luxmon on behalf of himself and other worshippers and votaries of the three temples against the Advocate-General and the decree-holder Jamsetji Dadabhoy Wadia, praying for a declaration that the said three temples were public religious and charitable properties of the Hindu community. Mr. Justice Bayley, who heard the suit, made a decree in favour of the plaintiff's contention, declaring the decree and attachment proceedings to be wholly inoperative. That suit also was really prosecuted on behalf of Dhuncooverbai, who seemed to have provided the funds for the costs. Mr. Justice Tyabjee considered that the decrees and proceedings in that suit were *prima facie* binding upon her. A number of witnesses deposed in that suit that the temples in question were built out of funds subscribed by the Hindu community, and that Mohandas was merely the worshipper without any beneficial interest in the same. The questions in the two suits, Mr. Justice Tyabjee was of opinion, were different. The question in the present case was whether Mohandas was the founder or owner or mohant of the temples with a hereditary right of management, or whether Dhuncooverbai was entitled to succeed to those rights. The evidence showed that his management of the temples was never interfered with, and he never rendered account to anybody, and was never called upon to do so. After tracing the history of each of the temples, his lordship held that Dhuncooverbai was not entitled as a matter of right to the management of the Picquet Road and Siri temples, but that she was the mohant of the Khetwady temple, and was entitled to the possession and management thereof; that Dhuncooverbai was not the manager of the Siri temple under Dhuncooverbai; that a scheme be submitted to the Court for the appointment of trustees and for the management of the temples at Siri Road and Picquet Road and of the properties belonging thereto. The defendant Nageshwar Bhutt was appointed receiver, upon his executing a bond in the sum of Rs. 5,000, of the Siri and Picquet Road temples, &c. All the parties to bear their own costs.

Dhuncooverbai appealed from the decree of Mr. Justice Tyabjee, contending that the judge ought to have held that she was the mohant of the Picquet Road and Siri Road temples, and entitled to the possession and management thereof; that he ought not to have appointed a receiver thereof; that he ought not to have ordered a scheme to be framed for the management of those temples; that he should have held that there was no ground for removing her from her management of the said temples, and should have left her in management thereof.

Their lordships allowed the decree of the lower court as regarded the Khetwady temple to stand unmolested, as regarded the Picquet Road Temple, their lordships were unable to agree with the learned judge in the Court below that any reason existed for depriving Dhuncooverbai of her mohantship or management. She was not, as the relators wished to make out, a trespasser. She put forward no exaggerated claim in her written statement, in which she asked to be allowed to remain in possession of what she had succeeded to on the death of her husband in Mr. Justice Candy's opinion, there was no apparent reason why she should be removed and trustees appointed. His Lordship agreed with the learned judge of the court below that her sex was no reason for removing Dhuncooverbai. With regard to the Siree Road temple, Mr. Justice Candy agreed with the division court that, though Mr. Hand was evidently connected with that temple, Dhuncooverbai's connection was not satisfactorily established by reliable evidence. Their lordships amended the decree of the lower court in so far as it affected to deal with the Picquet Road temple; in other respects it was confirmed. In the lower court, all parties had to bear their respective costs. Their lordships thought that the same order would be appropriate in this appeal. The defendant appellant had partially succeeded, and partially been unsuccessful. Their lordships could only follow the principle of the rule laid down by the Privy Council in several cases as regards mohants, who are superiors of religious communities or brotherhoods attached to "maths" or temples in other parts of India, and that was the right alleged. In this case the right to eject the present mohant or manager must be proved by testimony, but there was no such proof.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE).

A QUESTION OF PROPER SERVICE.

SIRDAR OOMER JAMAL VS. ABDULLA HAJEE ADAM AND OTHERS.

THIS was a short cause, in which the Hon. Mr. Scott instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Raikes represented the defendants.

Mr. Raikes applied for an adjournment of the hearing for four weeks. He stated the suit had been brought by Sardar Oomer Jamal against the four defendants, in respect of some horses which the plaintiff said he had for sale on behalf of the defendants. The defendants, on the other hand, said they had sold the horses to Oomar Jamal. Counsel said none of the defendants resided in Bombay, but service was made on a man named Mohamed Haji Hoosini as the moonim of the defendants' firm, but the man was not the moonim at all. He was simply a servant of three of the defendants and was looking after their house in Bombay. Therefore Mr. Raikes contended he had not been duly served. Two of the defendants resided at Kathiawar, and one at Natal, and, when the servant was served, he communicated with one of the defendants at Kathiawar, who at once came down to Bombay to instruct his solicitors. The defendants were ready to put in a written statement and a counter-claim. Their case was that the horses were brought from Africa to Bombay, and were sold to Oomar Jamal. Counsel contended that under the circumstances and rule 43, he was entitled to the postponement applied for.

Mr. Scott submitted the application was an irregular one, as there was no affidavit of any kind to support it. The rule quoted by his learned friend did not apply to short causes. In regard to the service it was made on Mahomed Haji on a Judge's order and the man actually came to the office of the attorneys, and accepted service of the summons on behalf of the defendants. It appeared that he was authorised to do so, for he wrote to the defendant in Kathiawar, who afterwards instructed his solicitors. It must, therefore, be taken that the service was properly executed. It had been served on the 10th July, and no excuse was offered as to why the defendants had not appeared in due course. They had ample time to proceed with the hearing. It had been suggested there was a counterclaim in respect of 43 horses sent from Natal to Oomar Jamal, but that was not supported by an affidavit. The court would see that the allegation was that the horses were sold to Oomar Jamal and another man. That being so, no counter-claim could be accepted in respect of the two persons. The suit was merely for food and commission charges in respect of the horses. That being so, counsel submitted no case had been made out for the postponement.

Mr. Raikes having replied, his lordship granted the adjournment: costs to be costs in the cause.

WINES AND STORES.

SAMUEL FITZE AND CO. VS. M. R. DHARAMSEY MUDHLIAR.

THIS was a short cause against the defendant, who was said to belong to Mysore. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, was for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance on behalf of the defendant. Mr. C. A. Flaneer, an assistant to the plaintiffs, proved that the defendant owed Rs. 2,503-5-2 for wines and stores supplied. His lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

APPLICATION FOR REVISION.

CLIVE DURANT VS. ELLE ATKI.

THE applicant, Clive Durant, appeared in person and applied for a revision of the order passed by Mr. C. M. Cursetji, third Judge of the Small Causes Court, to whom the applicant had applied for sanction to prosecute Mrs. Ellen Atkins for giving false evidence in a Small Cause Court suit.

The applicant further applied for sanction to prosecute Mrs. Ellen Atkins for giving false evidence in support of her claim against O'Brian. The applicant stated that those were not isolated instances in which she had made false charges and produced books to support her statements. He thought that such a procedure ought to be stopped by the court, and though he was not directly interested in the matter, he was empowered by a ruling of this court in Sathe's case, and the more recent case of Inspector Jolliffe to put the court in motion.

Their lordships, after hearing Durant, refused his applications.

GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In our offices clerk's duties generally are:—To cast up accounts, to copy letters, to keep records, to search out or look up papers, and to draft ordinary formal memos and letters. It is needless, I think, to point out that it does not necessarily follow that a B. A. is a better hand at figures and calculations than one who is not a graduate, but who, by natural aptitude and long practice, has acquired quickness in that sort of work. What the employer has to see is this: that his old hand is, in his line, up to the mark, and not to turn him out for an untried B.A. and make an experiment at the expense of efficiency. Similarly a copyist, though not a graduate, happens to be an excellent calligraphist, and, both by practice and natural aptitude, can copy not only very quickly, but in an elegant hand. Now to send him about his business and put in his place one who may be able to know a great deal of history, much more of astronomy, and an expert in natural sciences, but whose hand is a scrawl, is to make a great mistake. The foolishness of putting in a new man in place of a record-keeper or a searcher is too manifest to need elucidation. But, when the Head of a Department happens to be an ease-loving and caste-loving officer, he chooses to shut his eyes to the true state of things and sets his heart on having his kith-and-kin in his department. With this view, he goes about his business. He quarrels with his existing staff, raises difficulties in the ways of his subordinates, and leaves no stone unturned to give them a bad name, which being done to his heart's content, he casts about for expedients, waxes eloquent about graduates, and University men—having in the meanwhile an eye to the interests of a particular man, hidden till then from the public view. He (the officer) is convinced that this is all a farce, and that what he is going to do is not for a public cause. Each of the temples, his lordship held that Dhuncooverbai was not entitled as a matter of right to the management of the Picquet Road and Siri temples, but that she was the mohant of the Khetwady temple, and was entitled to the possession and management thereof; that Dhuncooverbai was not the manager of the Siri temple under Dhuncooverbai; that a scheme be submitted to the Court for the appointment of trustees and for the management of the temples at Siri Road and Picquet Road and of the properties belonging thereto. The defendant Nageshwar Bhutt was appointed receiver, upon his executing a bond in the sum of Rs. 5,000, of the Siri and Picquet Road temples, &c. All the parties to bear their own costs.

Now I turn to another phase of the question. If, however, the Head of the Department wants to favour his castemen, he gives out that their training is a more useful qualification than the learning of graduates, and promotes them accordingly. The question of University education does not trouble his head and he is quite content. In fact, he proclaims that his staff does not consist of graduates,—it is, at all events, up to the required standard,—and that he prefers persons of natural ability to those of booklore. Whether he praises his subordinates or afflicts them with blame, or flatters the powers above him, he does all this with a set purpose, and regardless of the means he uses, he considers himself to be amply rewarded if his object is attained.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, August 22. AN OBSERVER.

CRICKET.

CUSTOMS *V.* ORDNANCE.

A cricket match was played on Saturday, the 19th, on the Cooperage, between the Customs Cricket Club. A team and an eleven of the Ordnance Cricket Club had resulted in a win for the former by 25 runs. D. Raja (Senior) playing for the Customs made 43 runs and carried his bat out after playing a merry innings. The only men who entered into double figures for the Ordnance were Lts. Donovan and Goble, who scored 12 and 19 respectively.

CUSTOMS.

Kerrigan, b Rustom	0
Shanker, b Evans	0
D Raja, not out	46
Mooney, b Evans	5
R H Selkirk, c Moray, b Rustom	16
R A Blunt, b Evans	3
H F Thomas, b Rustom	5
B H Jameson, hit wicket Evans	0
H Oliver, c and b Rustom	0
Sam De Costa, l b w Rustom	4
Rowbottom, b Evans	1
Extras	4
Total	85

ORDNANCE.

Mr Moray, l b w Thomas	4
Rustom, c Selkirk, b Mooney	1
Goble, c Kerrigam, b Mooney	19
Lieut Donovan, b Selkirk	12
Thompson, c Selkirk, b Thomas	0
Green, b Thomas	4
Mortimer, c Shunker, b Raja	0
Cruickshank, c Kerrigam, b Raja	0
Evans, run out	7
McLawrin, c Selkirk, b Mooney	7
Douler, not out	3
Extras	—
Total	60

A match between the Sonapur C. C. and the Indo-Portuguese C. C. was played on Sunday, when the former won very easily. Their score was 65, while the latter club made 18 and 32 in their two innings.

HOW BRITAIN'S NAVY SHOULD BE FOUGHT.

THE German Vice-Admiral Valois has published an entertaining article on how England should be fought at sea by Germany. His policy is the Fabian policy of delay—to draw out the war, spread it over as extensive limits as possible, and seek to harass the enemy's coasts and commerce. Germany, he concludes, cannot hope to compete with England as far as a fleet of ironclads is concerned, and must, therefore, devote all her energies towards cruiser and privateer warfare.

THE *Sind Gazette* understands that the water in the Malir reservoir can with difficulty be kept at present to the level of 10ft., and that if there is no rain by the end of this month it will become necessary to still further curtail the water-supply by altogether cutting it off from the Municipal gardens and roadside trees. There seems very little prospect of rain, and we think the Municipality should take every precaution to guard against the contingency of a water famine. The roads should be watered by sea water, or the existing wells should be cleaned and the water utilised for this purpose.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE international foursome between Mr. John Ball, jun., and Harry Vardon on the one hand, and Mr. F. G. Tait and W. Park, jun., on the other at Ganton on Monday ended as was generally anticipated, in another decided victory for English golf. The superiority of the former pair was certainly not so marked as in the match between Park and Vardon, but the balance was sufficient to prove that Scotland will have to rest on their oars yet a while—until as a matter of fact they can find a player who can approach the incomparable Vardon, for it was the champion's superiority over his professional opponent which undoubtedly turned the scale in favour of the Englishmen. Park was probably in better form than on the Saturday when opposing Vardon, but notwithstanding this improvement he was by common consent the weak member of the quartette. The amateurs thoroughly upheld their own reputations, and in addition the name of amateur golf. But at the same time, Vardon was the bright particular star of the party. He made only one serious mistake, while he drove with the accuracy of a machine, and to any one at all conversant with his game it is easy to understand how this fact helped towards the ultimate success of his side. Mr. Tait is far from a short driver. In fact, although not so long as he was a year or two back, he is rightly considered a long driver; but Vardon outdistanced him from nearly every tee, and as Mr. Ball was serving Park in a similar manner—although not in such a marked degree—it can be quite understood that the Scotch pair were labouring under serious disadvantages by the time the green was reached. Although they stuck manfully to their opponents during the first round the superior long game eventually told its tale, and they had to acknowledge defeat four holes from home.

Considering Mr. Ball's reputation as an indifferent putter, the fact that his accurate holing out during the course of the second round was one of the great factors towards the success of the English pair must have come in the light of a surprise to many of the spectators. But in my opinion Mr. Ball's reputation as a weak putter is scarcely deserved. He certainly has an awkward habit of occasionally missing a very short one, and he always seems to reserve these failures for an important occasion such as the final of the amateur championship. Had anyone seen Mr. Ball for the first time on the occasion of the final in the amateur championship at Prestwick they would have been quite justified in coming to the conclusion that his reputation in this respect was well deserved; but Mr. Gilbert Whigham, his opponent in the penultimate round, would probably have a very different tale to tell, as nothing could have been more deadly or more disconcerting than his work on the green on that occasion. When two feet from the hole Mr. Ball, in common with many other great players, may occasionally exhibit distinct signs of weakness, but from that distance to five or six yards he can more than hold his own with the average.

The rumour which found its way into the press to the effect that Vardon had signified his intention of challenging Park to another trial of strength, in which he was to concede the North Berwick man the odds of a third, proved, as everyone who is well acquainted with Vardon expected it would, entirely without foundation. It may be true, as many assert, and as Vardon has gone a long way to prove, that the latter is in a class by himself; but even to be in a class by himself does not necessarily mean that his undoubted superiority would enable him to concede a third to Park or many others of his brother professionals. To the ordinary run of golfer with a long handicap, the concession of a third in connection with first-class golfers is difficult to estimate. It is not an uncommon occurrence in connection with matches between players of what may be termed an indifferent class to hear the recipient of the odds remark, after the match, "Only two of my strokes proved of any use to me." The more uncertain the game the less advantage the odds become; but in a match between two such players as Vardon and Park, nearly every stroke would count in the latter's favour, and, on consideration, the task in hand would appear far beyond the powers of even Vardon. Certainly on the play at Ganton it would appear that the Jersey man was quite able to concede his opponent the odds, as he held an advantage of eleven holes at the conclusion of the game, but it must be remembered that Park, after the first few holes, was attempting an apparently hopeless task, and this fact had no doubt a derogatory effect on his game, as he afterwards acknowledged himself that he felt overmatched

Vardon's short tour around the Manchester links, if such it can be called, served the golfing world with one useful lesson—that Harry Vardon is not yet absolutely invincible. It fell to Sandy Herd, as it has often done in the past, to prove this fact. The victory of the latter was a narrow one, as is was only on the last green that Herd proved successful by one; but the victory was all the more meritorious as Vardon actually had three holes in hand with only seven holes to play. Had the match been extended to 36 holes the result might have been different, as in the subsequent four ball match Vardon exhibited much the superior form. It is said that Herd was suffering from an injured hand, but the fact that he succeeded where so many others have failed tends to the conclusion that Herd has regained some of the form with which he used to delight his admirers a few years back. With Sandy at his best even Vardon would have to go all the way to beat him. A home-and-home match between these two would prove a great attraction, particularly to Yorkshire golfers.

The intimate knowledge which a professional naturally has of his home green, particularly in connection with a private club, is generally considered of great assistance in either an open tournament or a match. Taking this into consideration, it is rather peculiar to find Jack White defeating Andrew Kirkaldy in a 36 holes match over the Newhaven links, and then succumbing to the St. Andrews professional over his home green at Sea ford. The latter performance is certainly a feather in the cap of the burly Andrew, who, judging by his performance at Sandwich in June, would appear to be playing as well as ever he did in his life. As a finale to the above two matches it may be mentioned that what may be termed the rubber game was decided over the green of the New Zealand Club at Byfleet, and it was a fitting termination that the contest should end without either player holding an advantage, although Andrew undoubtedly deserves the greater credit, as he was tackling the runner-up in the championship on two links with which the latter must be well acquainted—Newhaven and Seaford. But the St.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "LAOS," from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream, Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. PHILLIPS,
Agent.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1899.

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ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.
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TO LOVERS OF ART.
THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 22.

CONSOLS dropped 1-4 per cent. in London yesterday, to 106. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. lower, at 99 3-4; but Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·25 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent, to 113; and Rupee Securities 1-4 per cent., to £66 1-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 5-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent. at 60 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·86 1-4 dollars. Some £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted at 29s. per 492 lbs., June-July shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; White Delhi at 28 3-4s., July-August shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American Arrivals advanced 1-16d. in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 27-64d. per lb., for August, and 3 21-64d. for December-January delivery. The day's sales were 7,000 bales; and the Imports were also 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, but steady.

Ready Mid-Uplands advanced 1-8 cent in New York, to 6 5-16 cents per lb.; August Futures 21 cents, to 5·77 cents, and December 22 cents, to 6·09 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales.

WE append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	15,000	9,000	19,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom	12,000	9,000	3,000
„ „ to Continent	21,000	14,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	82,92,000	8,530,000	66,37,500
„ „ to U. K. „	33,97,000	3,457,500	3,007,000
„ „ to Continent „	34,93,000	3,816,000	28,61,000
„ Stock in the Ports	3,50,000	197,000	76,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,300,000	17,97,410	1,115,270
„ „ of Surats	113,000	101,900	111,390

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	9,70,000	8,12,830	5,72,290
„ London	9,000	5,500	5,500
American afloat	20,000	22,000	5,500
East Indian „	5,000	6,000	1,000
Total	1,004,000	8,76,390	5,84,290.
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 14-32d.	3 11-32d.	4 3-3 d.
„ Good Bhowaggar	2 24-32d.	2 13 16d.	3 7-16d.
Difference	11-16d.	17-32d.	21-32d.

Our local Cotton market has been strong in tone to-day, with a fair business passing. There were some 3,150 bales bought, comprising chiefly Dhamangaum, Malwa, and Karanja descriptions. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 191 per candy was quoted; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 155; for "Good" Bhownagger, for May, Rs. 166.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The tone of these markets is strong, and prices are 5 ans. per cent. higher all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	829	bales.
Wheat	8,286	cwts.
Linseed	9,351	„
Rapeseed	8,544	„
Poppyseed	2,394	„
Castorseed	2,465	„
Rice	1,343	„

FREIGHTS.—No fresh business of importance has been reported to-day; there are many sellers, but no cargo is obtainable.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office Inc.	Rs.	2,46,037
„ „ „ Branches „	„	2,37,873
Other „ „ Dec.	„	3,36,917
Government Securities „	„	2,490
Other authorised „ „	„	15,755
Loans Inc.	„	1,25,187
Bills Discounted and Purchased „	„	1,22,825
Balances with other Banks Dec.	„	15,334
Cash „	„	279,444

There was a decrease during last week in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, amounting to 2 3-4 lakhs, and making it 185 3-4 lakhs. To Public Deposits there was an addition of 2 1-2 lakhs at the Head Office, and 2 1-4 lakhs at the Branches; from Private Deposits there were withdrawals to the extent of 3 1-4 lakhs. Loans were 1 1-4 lakh greater, and Bills Discounted and Purchased increased to a like extent.

EXCHANGE.—The market reopened this morning with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' Sight Credits. In the latter there was nothing doing; for Bank remittance there was a limited enquiry, and a little wire for the latter months of the year was reported. Rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rs.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Francs	170 1-2	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have to-day maintained their low level of 99 15-16 and 99 13-16 for 3 1-2 per cents, for cash and the settlement, and 93 1-2 for Threes, with an uncertain feeling in the market.

SHARES.—There has been been a downward tendency in prices to-day, as disclosed by our revised list.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th August, as compared with the statement of 12th August:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 12. Rs.	Aug. 19. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	10,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,86,717	51,31,804
Do. do. at Branches	20,25,352	24,63,210
Other Deposits	372,86,938	369,32,021
Post Bills	8,804	7,383
Credits, undrawn	23,86,819	20,31,023
Rs...	635,76,610	633,65,927
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	100 81,965	100,79,475
Other authorised Securities	35,66,286	35,49,531
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	52,91,216	51,47,787
Loans do. do. do.	187,62,412	188,87,659
Bills Discounted and purchased	64,36,537	65,59,362
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	20,403	20,420
Situation	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,34,998	1,13,602
Cash	188,65,710	185,86,346
Rs...	635,76,610	633,65,927

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 5th August, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	82,000	1,69,000	4,000	2,46,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	347	9	534
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	3,54,000	5,87,000	16,000	9,57,000
Total for 5 weeks	4,36,000	7,47,000	20,000	12,03,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	85,387	1,23,849	7,715	2,22,951
Per mile of Ry. do.	185	282	17	484
Total to corresponding date do.	3,97,290	7,93,423	23,773	12,20,486

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 23,049
Decrease to date ..... „ 17,485

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 5th August, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	40,930	34,176	6,751	...	31,318	...
Parcels, &c.	71,571	40,321	31,250	...	49,706	...
Goods	6,440	5,979	461	..	1,310	...
Other earnings						
Total for week	1,18,941	80,476	38,465	...	...	...
Aggregate	5,61,107	4,83,683	...	...	82,421	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HIGGINS—August 22, at St. George's Hospital, after a long and painful illness, Patrick Charles Higgins, late of the Bombay Municipality, aged 69 years. (Funeral will leave St. George's Hospital, at 4 o'clock this evening, Wednesday. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHTON—August 20, at 32, Judge's Court Road, Alipore, the wife of H S Ashton, of a son.
RAITT—August 12, at Bor-illah Tea Estate, Jhanzie, Assam, the wife of Rudolph Raitt, of a daughter.
VAUGHAN—August 18, at Burdwan, the wife of Captain J C S Vaughan, I M S, of a daughter.

DEATH.

STONE—August 14, drowned at Diamond Harbour, by the foundering of the Port Commissioners' D V Resolute, Gerald Kirby, the dearly loved son of Captain and Mrs Stone, and 2nd officer of the Resolute, aged 18 years, one month and 10 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1899.

PLAGUE officials in the Bombay Presidency have their trials, and are, no doubt, from time to time subjected to harsh criticism. Their motives are misunderstood, and, while their mission is to save, they are sometimes regarded as if it were—well, something different. But, so far as we know, they have never been charged by officers of Government with manufacturing plague where it does not exist, so that they may by their dishonest conduct earn promotion, or at least retain their salaries. That appears to be one of the concomitants of plague duty in certain parts of the dominions of His Highness the Nizam, judging at all events from the spirited report on the methods and doings of the plague authorities in the Lingsagur District, drawn up by the First Talukdar of the district, Mr. Mulla Abdul Kayyum, and submitted to the Secretary of H. H. the Nizam's Government, Moulvi Aziz Mirza Saheb, B.A. The report embodies the replies of the Talukdar to the complaints preferred against him by the Plague Officials, representing that, amongst other things, the spread of plague in the district was due to his remissness in furnishing a report that it had broken out; that he had sent his police to arrest two soldiers of the 3rd Infantry employed on plague duty; that he caused a European officer, visiting the different localities, to be surrounded with crowds of armed and clamourous men to the imminent danger of his life; that he had encouraged the belief amongst the villagers that the soldiers were employed to poison the wells, holding an inquiry into the false allegation, and directing that the wells should be emptied and cleaned out; that he used his influence to deter the villagers from reporting plague cases; and did all in his power to render their task difficult and, indeed, impossible. On the strength of these complaints the Plague authorities asked that the Talukdar should be removed from the district of Lingsagur. That official, not content with replying to these charges, carries the war into Africa, and at the outset brings counter-charges against the complainants, whom he boldly accuses of making a practice of concocting tales against the local officers. The "mode of procedure generally adopted by the Plague Officials" is this:—"With the object of concealing their unscrupulous deeds, and procuring the enforcement of their illegal orders, they contrive beforehand to bring to the notice of the higher authorities false complaints against the officers of the district. It is the habit of some of the Heads of Departments to immediately form, on the receipt of such information, an opinion *ex parte*, without allowing the other side an opportunity to defend itself, and without paying the least attention to the arguments submitted by the party complained against, however just and reasonable they may be; so the Plague Officials are greatly encouraged in the continuance of their evil practices." Instances are cited in which such false charges have been "concocted;" but, happily, the higher officials, notwithstanding the general habit of forming their opinion *ex parte*, listened to the replies, "which silenced the Plague Officials, and convinced the Government of the dishonesty of their conduct."

We have here a tolerably clear issue—the Plague Officials are habitually dishonest; they are encouraged in their unscrupulous deeds by the complacency of the higher authorities, who listen to false charges with a general tendency to believe the first story. The beginning of trouble in Lingsagur, we are told, was the false charge brought against the Talukdar that he had not reported the outbreak of plague in time. The reply is that, for nine months previous, the attention of the Plague Officials had been drawn repeatedly to the fact that the plague had spread in all the British districts along the frontier, and that it was therefore advisable to take precautions and establish quarantine. But on November 2, 1898, the Plague Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie, replied that there was no necessity for such arrangements. When these charges reached the ears of the Resident and an explanation was called for, a telegram was sent and letters were issued to show that precautionary measures were being taken. But the Plague Officials were not called to account for neglect of duty and nothing was done to exonerate the Talukdar:—"The policy of silence was adopted, the significance of which is better understood than described." Now it would appear that "all the information of the Plague Officials is derived from bazaar rumour, and the reports brought in by the searching party, who are interested in manufacturing plague cases inasmuch as they receive Rs. 10 for each case reported, which certainly ought not to be given any credit whatever when placed by the side of the evidence furnished by the local Revenue and Police Officials, who are the eye-witnesses of affairs in the district. It is through sheer perversity that the Plague Officials considered such evidence untrustworthy. They start with the absurd conviction that the local Officers of the Revenue and Police Department invariably, and on purpose, oppose the execution of Plague regulations, and they consequently view with suspicion every movement on their part. Relying on the certain support of some of their superiors, and stimulated by their pride in their own influence and power, they show, both in word and deed, no respect whatever for the authority of the law or for the principles of propriety and truth. And, when in addition to this these officers, who are neither anxious to abide by the spirit of the regulations nor very scrupulous about honesty of conduct, tamely submit to the Plague Officials, the lordliness of the latter exceeds the limits of moderation." It is sad to think that Plague Officials show no respect for propriety and truth. Fortunately there were officers who would not tamely submit to such men. Need it be said Mulla Abdul Kayyum was not going to submit to the dictation of the unworthy intruders! When Mr. Stevens, Deputy Plague Commissioner, "busied himself in pointing out the losses incurred" in the town of Gangawati and the large number of false statements made by him "caused the officers and inhabitants of the district great anxiety," the First Talukdar was not to be intimidated "To expect that a District Officer like myself would submit to their illegal orders was, in the face of it, absurd. For, whatever the personal losses I have to undergo, I shall never forsake truth and honesty of conduct, or the welfare of the people. When I know that I am innocent, and have full confidence in the justice of my Government, such complaints do not cause me the least anxiety. It is certain that falsehood cannot for a moment hold its ground against truth." And thus it happened that all the efforts and the craft of the Plague people to cause the evacuation of Gangawati on the score of its being plague-stricken came to nothing, "as the truth was ultimately revealed to Government."

The Plague Officials, however, evidently laboured under the strange delusion that cases were concealed, and that the plague was thereby given a free hand. Mr. Kelly's allegation that the consternation caused by the alleged poisoning of the wells by the soldiers was fostered by the Tasildar is met with a negative, and the observation that Mr. Kelly, in admitting the consternation, justifies the holding of an enquiry into the rumours that caused it, whether true or false, is the best means of satisfying the people. The same motive justified the issue of orders for the immediate cleansing of the wells, into which, it is said, the people had themselves thrown oil to give colour to the rumour that they were poisoned. "If to their distrust of the Plague authorities the people had been allowed to add distrust of the District Officers, there would have been serious unrest in the village. The Tahsildar did not himself believe that the complaints of the people had any foundation, but the step he took on the occasion was prudent. To call it an abatement is not to understand things in their proper light." Perhaps. But the Deputy Plague Commissioner, Mr. Stevens, came to the conclusion that the hostile attitude of the Talukdar made it impossible to carry out the necessary plague operations: that the suppression of information regarding deaths caused additional drain on the resources of the Government Treasury: that the ryots were dying, and that the plague had spread because the necessary evacuations were not effected at the outset: and he urged that the Talukdar should be severely punished and transferred. The answer is that Mr. Stevens did not support these allegations by proof, and that, if asked what he had done or wanted to do, Mr. Stevens had only answered that he had declared on false information that certain towns and villages were plague-infected and should be evacuated, but that he had done nothing. On the other hand the Talukdar had done all that Mr. Stevens had left undone, causing the people to build huts and remove into them without riot or disturbance, and kept his district free from plague. "If in spite of the good results I have shown," writes the Talukdar, "the Plague Officers are not only ungrateful to me, but even charge me with opposition and obstruction, it only shows their mental calibre and sense of justice." The decision of the Nizam's Government on the issues thus placed before it has yet to be pronounced. What will it be?

WITH regard to the despatch of the first contingent of troops from India to the Cape in case of war with the Transvaal, we learn that beyond the two transports of the Royal Indian Marine—the Clive and the Canning—at least two other vessels will be required. Each Cavalry regiment, Artillery battery, or battalion of Infantry, with its accompaniment of Field Hospital, horses and baggage, animals and their attendants, requiring an average-sized steamer. So far as the Indian Marine and the British India Company are concerned, as we before stated, there is a sufficiency of fittings for each available vessel. For such others as may be taken up, Government stores will be indented upon, and the supply of material and labour, beyond the capacity of the Dockyard, will be locally contracted for. It is satisfactory to know that, if unfortunately there is to be war, such steps have been taken here that little, if any, delay can arise in the despatch of troops from Bombay, though to carry the whole contingent thirty steamers will be requisitioned.

WE are glad to learn from Poona that ample and prompt arrangements have been made for dealing with the famine in Guzarat and the Deccan. The Konkan is in a flourishing condition and rice will be a twelve-anna crop. In that country and in the Thana forests there is an abundance of grass, which will serve as fodder for the starving cattle of Guzarat and the Deccan. It has been the practice of the villagers and jungle-tribesmen to fire the superfluous grass, which covers an area of some eight hundred square miles. Orders have gone forth to the effect that this shall be reaped, the grass dried, so far as is possible, and carried to depots which are to be established, where country-made hand-presses shall be set up. The grass will be pressed into bales and despatched by rail to the districts where scarcity prevails; and it is believed that it will be forthcoming in sufficient quantities to keep in healthy condition all the agricultural cattle necessary to reap such crops as are produced, and to till the ground when the dark days shall have passed. Food-grain will be purchased as reported requisite by district officials, and relief labour will be employed in the completion of code works, which were begun at the time of the last famine, and in carrying out other schemes, then under contemplation, should further operations become necessary.

THE singular statement of the late Lord Lytton in a letter to Sir George Colley that General Gordon threw up his appointment as Private Secretary to Lord Ripon, because he was asked to write to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy his Lordship's high appreciation of a pamphlet sent him by the letter which he had never read, might seem to be sufficiently disposed of by the publication of General Gordon's letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, dated June 3, 1881, in which he testified to his high appreciation of Lord Ripon's God-fearing conscientiousness. But, to make assurance doubly sure, we asked the present Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy whether there was any record in the family archives of a pamphlet written by his late brother and presented by him to Lord Ripon in 1881. Sir Jamsetjee was kind enough to make an exhaustive search among his late brother's papers. He writes under date August 21:—"I do not find from his papers that my brother sent any pamphlet to Lord Ripon. I am sorry I could not reply to you on this subject as early as I promised, but I wanted to make sure before I replied." An earlier communication informed us that the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy never wrote a pamphlet. Clearly Lord Lytton, when writing to his ex-Private Secretary an amusingly malicious version of the resignation of Lord Ripon's Private Secretary, was either the victim of a mistification, or was availing himself somewhat too fully of a poet's license to draw upon his imagination when fact runs short.

WE learn that tenders were received yesterday for Rs. 13,47,500 of the Port Trust Loan. Tenders at 97 and over, amounting to Rs. 12,86,500, were accepted, and tenders at rates below 97 were declined. This result, under present circumstances, will be regarded as generally satisfactory.

WE are informed that orders have been issued by Government instructing all heads of departments that the debentures and securities of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust may be accepted as security deposits from Government contractors and officers entrusted with the custody of public money.

THE Appeal Court, consisting of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Candy, have amended in one respect, but confirmed in other respects, the decree given by Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee in the suit of the Advocate General and others against Dhuncooverbai, widow of Mohandas Bawa, and others. The plaintiffs prayed that a scheme might be framed for the appointment of trustees of the three temples of Marootee and Ramjee situated at Picquet Road, Khetwady, and Sirri Road at Malabar Hill; that the properties attached to the temples be vested in trustees, to whom they were to be made over by the defendants, who were also to give an account of the income of the properties to the trustees' The first defendant, Dhuncooverbai, claimed to be the mohant or owner and manager of all the three temples. Mr. Justice B. Tyabji found in her favour with respect to the temple at Khetwady, but against her with respect to the other two temples, from the management of which latter she was removed, and a receiver was appointed. Their lordships of the Appeal Court were unable to agree with Mr. Justice Tyabji that any reason existed for depriving Dhuncooverbai of the mohantship or managership of the Piquet Road temple, for she had been recognised as the mohant or manager thereof for nearly twenty years. The Appeal Court, therefore, amended the decree of the lower court in so far as it affected to deal with the Picquet Road temple. In other respects the decree was confirmed.

A GANG of marauders, said to to be Shahba Khel Waziris, committed an outrage on the night of the 15th instant, killing three, and wounding one village near Thall, Upper Miranzai.

NEARLY 7,000 persons have now emigrated from Ajmere and Merwara, and 8,000 are on relief in Marwar and 16,000 in Merwara and prospects in Rajputana are decidedly discouraging.

COLONEL GWATKIN, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, has taken over the duties of Secretary to the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association from Major Kemball, proceeded on furlough.

AN intimation has been received that the Secretary of State has decided to exercise the power of purchasing the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's undertaking next year, and formal notice to that effect has been served on the Company both in London and Bombay.

A TELEGRAM, dated Ahmedabad, Tuesday, says:—News has been received here that over 200 armed Kolees plundered twelve carts laden with wheat at Jukhoada and made off. Three men were, however, captured. A similar attack was made in the Ranpur district, but the plunderers were unsuccessful.

MR. TOMYNS R. BROWNE, of the East Indian Railway, having been summoned to England on deputation in connection with the new and extensive carriage works now in course of erection at Lillooah, left Howrah by the Bombay mail of the 17th instant. During his absence Mr. H. Kelway-Bamber officiates as Superintendent of the Carriage Department.

AFTER the Gumatti outlaws were turned out from Gumatti by the Ispeckar *lashkar*, in retiring on the morning of the 15th, they carried off a herd of 25 camels, 150 cattle and 250 goats and sheep from Dargai in the Khattak portion of the Kohat district, killing one Khattak herdsman and wounding two others. The remaining 5 or 6 herdsmen followed up, and warned the Umarzai Waziris of Chappari, who organised a strong pursuit party, engaged the outlaws, and forced them to relinquish all their booty. One more Khattak was killed in this fight.

SIR FREDERICK ABEL, Honorary Secretary and Director of the Imperial Institute, has communicated with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce with a view to having the names and addresses of the firms engaged in the various Indian trades and industries included in a directory which is apparently in course of being compiled under the auspices of the Institute.

THE question as to the necessity or otherwise of providing British Troops in India with milk which has been sterilised or pasteurised having been under consideration, H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has directed that in the case of milk issued from the Government Dairies, there is no necessity for either "sterilisation" or "pasteurisation." If necessary, families can boil it on receipt from the dairy, and that for the use of the men can also be boiled in barrack kitchens before distribution. In the case of milk from regimental dairies, however, in which the cattle belong to a contractor, and in the case of milk bought from native dairymen, boiling should be insisted upon before the milk is used. It is therefore suggested that steps be taken to carry out these views.

RECENTLY *khabar* was received by the Ferozepore police that the notorious dacoits, Bakhtawar Singh and Jowala Singh, with their gang, were to be found in the neighbourhood of the village of Bansidhar. The police accordingly got on their track and came up with them near the village of Dabwali, where they called on the dacoits to surrender. In answer the dacoits fired a shot which wounded a constable in the leg. The police immediately returned the fire, killing Bakhtawar Singh, the leader, and two men, and taking two others prisoners. Jowala Singh seems to have made good his escape from here, and his capture is credited to the Faridkote authorities. When arrested he was armed with a revolver and 16 cartridges. He, however, resisted capture with a *chhavi*, and was met by the State Jamadar with a spear. Finding escape impossible, he jumped down a well and seriously injured himself. He was soon extracted and despatched under escort to the Faridkote Jail hospital, where he is now lying. There is a long list of crimes against him, and the Faridkote authorities are to be congratulated on his capture.

THE following notification appears in the "Gazette of India":—In accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State, the Governor-General has approved of the institution of a Provident Fund for officers of the Police Department throughout India, of or above the rank of Assistant District Superintendent. The Government of India do not consider it desirable to make a subscription to the fu[illegible] in the case of officers already in th[illegible] officer, being alre[illegible]rrying, fails[illegible] his family in othe[illegible] of officers thus exempted, whether married or unmarried, deposits will be voluntary, and may be discontinued or renewed at the option of the depositor. Subscription to the fund will, however, be obligatory in the case of all officers joining the service after the date of this resolution. The rules under which the fund will, for the present, be conducted, are attached. Subscriptions to the fund should first be made on salaries becoming due on the 1st October, 1899.

FROM the report for the year 1898-99, it appears that there was a considerable expansion of trans-frontier trade in the Punjab, the total value being Rs. 3,21,97,766, as against Rs. 2,54,95,069 last year. Allowing for the inclusion of rail traffic with Kashmir in this year's figures, the margin of increase is still a large one. The report says:—Speaking of the year's external land trade as a whole, its chief feature would seem to be the steady recovery in every quarter from the unfavourable conditions of the previous year. There is a welcome recovery in the Kabul trade, though it is, perhaps, difficult to say whether this is a sign of a permanent revival, or only the natural result following on the re-opening of the passes. The Bajour trade, the steady growth of which has been so frequently commented on in previous years, continues to show every sign of healthy expansion. The real meaning of the increase in Kashmir exports cannot be gauged until next year. Taken solely by themselves and without connection with the figures of previous years, the figures show that, in spite of the customs dues, exports, excluding bullion, are not far behind imports in value. There is, in fact, a very strong demand for articles of Indian merchandise in Kashmir, and were the customs dues to be reduced to any reasonable figure, a great increase of export trade would almost certainly follow. The Financial Commissioner has just been informed that the Durbar has decided to adopt the rates in Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act 1894 for the tariff valuation and duty on tea imported into Kashmir. It is not known at what date this measure will take effect, but it is a step in the right direction, and Mr. Thorburn hopes that it may be taken as the prelude of a more liberal customs policy on the part of the Darbar.

THE Duke and Duchess of Fife gave an entertainment in the grounds of Duff House, Banff, on July 31, to upwards of 3,000 school children from the towns of Banff and Macduff, and neighbouring parishes. There were also invited to be present 500 of the principal inhabitants of Banff and Macduff, and several of the leading tenantry on the Fife estates. Sports were engaged in, and prizes were distributed by the Duchess, who also gave to each member of the Banff and Macduff Boys' Brigades a silver coin.

THE silver wedding of Lord and Lady Harris was celebrated at Belmont, Faversham, on Saturday, July 29, where a garden party was held, attended by a large number of friends. During the afternoon presentations were made, the ladies of the neighbourhood giving Lord and Lady Harris four silver-gilt fruit dishes; the tenants, a large embossed silver salver and an illuminated address; the East Kent Yeomanry, a large silver bowl; while other gifts were received from the villagers of Throwley and the workpeople on the estate. Lord Harris made a suitable reply, remarking that all these evidences of kind remembrance and affection made himself and Lady Harris very happy. Many letters of congratulations were received.

THE *Temps*, declares that General de Negrier himself handed to the War Minister the text of what he wrote, so that General de Galliffet was able to see that Colonel Bertrand in his speech to his officers had kept pretty nearly to General de Negrier's draft speech. This semi-official organ adds that the War Minister has been able to obtain convincing proof that the members of the Superior Council of War, whose support General de Negrier seemed to consider certain, had never uttered a word, or done anything which authorised him to make such an assertion. It was after having made this inquiry, which left no doubt in his mind, that General de Galliffet, after consulting with his colleagues of the Ministry, removed General de Negrier from his function of member of the Superior Council or War and of army inspector.

A VERY curious case was tried at the Consistory Court at Lincoln the other day, when the rector of Healing was proceeded against for having absented himself from his parish during 1897 and 1898 for a longer period than the ninety days prescribed as the maximum by the Pluralities Act of 1838. The defendant did not deny the absences, but alleged that he was on the Queen's service, and therefore legally entitled to stay away. It appears that he had been amusing himself by being a musketry instructor in the Volunteers! This exemplification of militant Christianity much shocked the Chancellor, who declared that the occupation was most "improper" and "indecent," since there was no necessity for it. In the end the musketry-instructor-cleric was fined as much as 119*l*. 10*s*. for his excessive absence during the two years.

THE diamond wedding of Mr. Algernon Charles Heber Percy, J. P., of Hodnet Hall, Shropshire, was celebrated on Saturday, July 29. Mrs. Heber Percy is a daughter of the late Rev. Reginald Heber, at one time rector of Hodnet, and subsequently Bishop of Calcutta, and who was author of the hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." Mr. Heber Percy is a member of the Percy family. A month ago he attained his eighty-seventh birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Heber Percy, who are at present staying at Llandudno, where the recipients of a congratulatory address, signed by the tenantry and friends on their estate, and in the evening a number of young oak trees were planted in the park near the residence at Hodnet to commemorate the event. This latter ceremony was superintended by the squire's eldest son, Major Algernon Heber Percy, J. P., and it was witnessed by a large assemblage of the villagers and residents of the district.

THE Queen has approved of the medal granted in 1895 for certain operations in Eastern and Western Africa being also awarded to the forces employed in the operations in British Central Africa between 1894 and 1898, as specified below:—At and near Fort Johnston, January 1894; expeditions against Kawinga, March 1895; against Matipoori, Zarafi, M'ponua, and Makanjira, September-November 1895; against Mlozi and Mwazi, December 1895; against Tambala, January 1896; against Odeti and Mkoma, and Chikusi, October 1896; against Chilwa August 1897; against Mpezeni, January-February, 1898; and in the Southern Angoniland expedition, April 1898. A clasp, inscribed "Central Africa, 1894-1898," will also be given for these services, and officers and men already in possession of the medal will receive the clasp only. The grant of medal and clasp to officers and men of regular and auxiliary forces will be confined to those who had official sanction to be present.

THE "Daily Chronicle" prints the following story about the Queen of Italy:—Her Majesty was recently walking in a Roman suburb when she noticed a pleasant-faced little girl and spoke to her. There was a little conversation, and the Queen asked the child what she could do in the way of needlework. "I can knit stockings, Signora," replied the girl. "Do you know who I am?" continued the Queen. "Yes, Signora, you are the Queen." "Well, then, make me a pair of stockings, and send them to the palace." A few days afterwards the stockings arrived, and Queen Marg

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S REPLY.

FRESH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The news that President Kruger's reply has been received is confirmed, but its purport has not yet been stated.

There is reason to believe, however, that Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a joint-enquiry into outstanding questions has not been accepted, but that the President has advanced fresh proposals.

THE MASSACRE OF COLONEL KLOBB AND LIEUTENANT MEUNIER.

PARIS, Aug. 22.

The massacre of Colonel Klobb and Lieutenant Meunier has caused a great sensation in Paris. The tragedy took place on the 14th July half-way between the Niger and Lake Chad.

Lieutenant Meunier, who accompanied Colonel Klobb, was not the accuser.

Captain Voulet, who gave the orders to fire, is at the head of a powerful expedition, which includes six Europeans.

RECOVERY OF MAITRE LABORI.

Maitre Labori has recovered from his wound, and assisted actively at to-day's proceedings of the Court Martial at Rennes.

THE ANARCHIST RIOTING.

The Anarchist Faure and other ringleaders, who incited the rioting on Sunday, will be rigorously prosecuted.

There have been no fresh disturbances since Sunday.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

There were 191 cases and 133 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 169: in Kasba 30 cases, 18 deaths; in Sukerwar 29 cases 17 deaths; in Vetal 16 cases, 9 deaths; in Somwar 19 cases, 15 deaths; in Sudasiv 15 cases, 10 deaths; in Bhowani 14 cases, 7 deaths; in Nana 12 cases, 11 deaths; in the Cantonment 23 cases, 4 deaths; in the suburban area for 48 hours 22 cases, 29 deaths; in the district 20 cases, 14 deaths; in Wanowrie and Ghorpari 3 cases each.

Miss O'Gorman, daughter of Serg ant-Major O'Gorman, Chief Instructor, Central Gymnasium, died in the Sassoon Hospital to-day. She was admitted on the 18th instant.

THE GOVERNOR'S STUD GROOM IN TROUBLE.

ACCUSED TO BE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS COURT.

Henry Wilson, Stud Groom of Government House, was charged with committing a rash and negligent act, thereby causing the death of Bappoo Rowjee, a syce in his own private employment. The case came before Mr. Westropp, Assistant Collector. From the evidence placed before the Magistrate it appeared that the accused returned to Ganeshkhind about midnight on Sunday last; shortly afterwards he discovered his pony loose, and sent for his syce to call for others to assist him. After catching the pony the syce received two or three slaps on the head from the accused, and fetched the pony. Shortly afterwards he became sick and was taken to his residence in the lines, where he shortly afterwards died. A "Punch" was held. The accused was brought to the Cantonment and released on bail for Rs. 500. He was placed before the Magistrate by the police and was defended by Mr. Xavier. Several witnesses were examined. After hearing the accused's statement, the Magistrate decided that he would commit the accused to the Sessions Court. Accused had no witnesses for the defence. The Magistrate charged the accused under section 304, I. P. C., with doing a rash and negligent act, thereby causing death; and, under section 325, with causing simple hurt.

CRICKET: POONA *vs.* AHMEDNAGAR.

The annual cricket match between Poona and the Ahmednagar Gymkhana was played on the Poona ground. The visitors won the toss and went in first. The weather was warm. In the afternoon a good number of spectators turned out to witness the match, which will be resumed to-morrow. The following are the scores:—

AHMEDNAGAR.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Mr Kelly, b Greig	7	b Deas	0
Mr Prothero, not out	6	b Deas	8
Mr Sadler, c and b Deas	23	b Greig	4
Private Campbell, b Deas	0	b Greig	0
Captain Batham, b Deas	21	not out	1
Mr Leahy, c Usborne, b Deas	2	Did not bat.	
Captain Saulez, c and b Greig	12		
Mr Darly, c Greig, b Deas	0		
Mr Griffiths, b Mathew	2		
Captain Schofield, b Deas	0		
Sergeant Walters, c Usborne, b Deas	1		
Extras	6		
Total	83	Total	13

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st innings.

Captain Greig, b Kelly	11
Mr Bowen, b Darly	13
Mr Bond, b Darly	7
Mr Deas, c Campbell, b Darly	46
Captain Duncan, c Leahy, b Kelly	2
Captain Usborne, c Campbell, b Darly	4
Mr Brogan, c Schofield, b Kelly	62
Major Martin, c Kelly, b Griffith	2
Mr Duncan, b Kelly	53
Mr Markham l-b-w, b Kelly	11
Mr Mathew, not out	0
Extras	23
Total	234

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POONA GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kelly	29	1	97	4
Darly	16	4	36	5
Leahy	7	2	22	0
Batham	4	1	14	0
Griffiths	3	0	10	1
Campbell	4	0	13	0
Sadler	5	1	19	0

AHMEDNAGAR.

	O.	R.	M	W.
Deas	13·4	36	6	7
Greig	10	34	2	2
Mathew	3	7	0	1

BORE IN THE HUGHLI.

NO DAMAGE.

CALCUTTA, August 22.

A great bore, which had been expected to day in the Hughli, proved a great disappointment from a spectacular point of view. No damage was done to the shipping, and there was no overflow of the banks. The water rose in a gentle swell, about fifteen inches. Elaborate precautions had been taken all along the banks. Vast crowds went to see the bore and a few recognized it.

A NIGHT INCIDENT AT MALAKAND.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

An officer at Malakand, the other night, heard a man trying to crawl into his tent and fired at him with a revolver.

The man made off, but blood-tracks next morning, from the tent up a hill, showed he had been hit.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL

It is understood that the Currency Bill is unlikely, after all, to be ready by next Friday. Its introduction, therefore, will probably be postponed until the next meeting of the Council, which may be expected to take place early in September.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Money, Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, has returned from leave and rejoined Sir William Lockhart's staff.

Major G. V. Kemball has proceeded home on appointment to the West African Frontier Force, his leave being cancelled under orders from the War Office.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, arrived here, yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, Aug. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana, left here, this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Bisagno, left Aden for Bombay, on the 22nd inst., and expected to arrive in Bombay, on the 28th inst.

The N. Y. K. Chartered steamer Moshtari, arrived at Kobe on the 21st inst.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Singapore, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore, to-day, 22nd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 1-4
Bar Silver	27 5-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY SPEECHES.

His Highness the Nizam's reply to the addresses presented to him in the Public Gardens, on 13th August, in celebration of the 34th Anniversary of his Birth:—

My Beloved Subjects and Faithful Friends!—Your love and loyalty have drawn me once more to this assembly, in which, I observe, with satisfaction, evidences of great unanimity of feeling in the warmth of your regard for myself. I thank the Lord Almighty that I have been able to keep my promise of last year of attending personally to your affairs, and I am gratified to find within me a still greater ability and desire to remain similarly engaged hereafter. I need not dwell again on the present occasion on points to which I then referred, seeing that, in your address, you express the fullest confidence both in my devotion to your interests and my pride in your loyalty. The present occasion, I think, exemplifies in a striking manner the relations which should exist between a Prince and his subjects. Once every year the people should have an opportunity of opening their hearts to their Ruler and of hearing him in return. Even God Almighty, who knows full well all our hearts' desires and our needs, never gives, except on supplication and prayer.

To him who seeks God gives in every style
Answers to prayer rewards of virtuous life.

How then should a Prince, who is after all a man, know the wishes of his subjects until they are made known to him.

Till oysters ope their mouths to vernal showers,
They still must lack their radiant pearly dowers.

It was some such consideration as the above that induced me to receive an address from you again this year.

To the Freemasons' address His Highness replied:—

My Faithful Friends of the Craft of Freemasons!—I have listened to your address too with great interest and pleasure. I have no doubt it is due to the excellent principles which you have made binding on yourselves that your free and ancient fraternity has endured so long in prosperity and peace. Towards the ends you have in view, you could not have adopted better means. Had your organisation not made it binding on you to obey the laws of the country you live in and eschew politics, you would never have been able to carry out with such success the duty of promoting fraternal feeling amongst yourselves and of succouring those in want and distress.

The reply to the Press ran thus:—

My Loyal and Patriotic Friends of the Press!—I appreciate the loyalty of your address. I think you are right in looking upon yourselves as interpreters between the Ruler and the ruled, and I have not the least doubt that you understand the duties and responsibilities of such a position. You no doubt understand that freedom of thought and expression, which is the life and breath of your profession, is not identical with license, but a high and holy trust which binds you to eschew mischievous writing. I have the fullest confidence that you will never willingly allow any thing to appear in the newspaper press, influenced by you likely to cause trouble between the Ruler and the ruled, or make mischief between different classes of the subject people. Unless you observe this obvious duty, you cannot consider yourselves entitled to the freedom so necessary to your vocation. Seeing some talk of my visit to Calcutta in certain periodicals, I cannot resist the temptation of taking my beloved subjects into my confidence in this matter and telling them what has really taken place. The fact is that some time ago, my esteemed friend the Viceroy was good enough to send me a very kind and cordial invitation to come to Calcutta, if possible, during the ensuing cold season. I have gladly accepted the invitation in the spirit in which it was given.

Yet another reply to an address was couched in the following terms:—

My Beloved Subjects and Faithful Friends!—If the success of an undertaking is to be measured by its results, I think I am entitled to look upon this assembly which is the outcome of your unanimous regard for myself as a criterion of my own success, since it clearly shows with what love and affection every section of my subjects look upon their Ruler and how truly they appreciate his work. I hold this demonstration of your appreciation and loyalty in the highest esteem and once more assure you that, while life lasts, my best endeavours shall be devoted to your welfare and your happiness.

To do not what one says becomes the herd,
But Asaf goes not back on plighted word.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	8
Total	9	5	86
Total plague deaths to date	47,226	41,432	
Same date last year	17	27	116

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ARGENTINE FINANCE.

AMERICAN COPPER TRADE.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, August 4.

The River Plate mail has this week brought reports which continue the record of events in Argentina up to July 3. It was on the Wednesday previous—June 28—that the great meeting to protest against the existing burden of taxation was held. According to the descriptions of the incident given, it proved the most imposing manifestation of public opinion ever witnessed in the city of Buenos Ayres. All the shops, cafes, restaurants, and bars were closed for the day, and it is calculated that not less than 50,000 persons took part in the demonstration. The procession was headed by the promoters of the movement who acted as delegates and presented the petition, bearing more than 30,000 signatures, to the Chamber of Deputies. President Roca witnessed the demonstration from the balcony of the Government House, and the route of the procession was lined by "tens of thousands" of people, the windows and foots of the buildings on each side being also crowded. The conclusion of the petition presented was as follows:—By virtue of our right to petition, we ask you (1) to revise the Customs legislation and that of the internal taxes, and to provide for the collection of these taxes at one point, so that the articles taxed may be subsequently free from any further impost—in other words, to suppress all those vexatious dispositions which harass the operations of trade and commerce; (2) to revise the present schedule of valuations and to discuss them in connection with the Customs law; (3) to make duties and taxes triennial so as to ensure a basis for calculation; (4) to draw up an administrative code, so as to avoid the confusion caused by conflicting reports from different branches of our administration; (5) to eliminate from the commercial code those clauses which clash with commercial usage. In this respect we call your attention to the serious inconvenience caused by the exigencies of personal protests of "pagares" and the nominations of "sindicos" bestowed on persons whose only connection with the estates is the extraordinary expenditure they occasion. We respectfully suggest that the post of syndic be given to the creditor chosen by the majority of the creditors, and that the fee be in proportion to the proceeds obtained from the estate." The Buenos Ayres Chamber of Commerce also presented a petition to the Minister of Agriculture, in which, amongst other modifications of the revenue system, "a general revision of the taxation of imports and the abandonment of the State protection of exotic industries, which gives them a precarious existence, benefiting the few to the prejudice of the Treasury and the consumer, were demanded."

Our surmise that the agitation was mainly a consequence of the disturbance of the general economic position by the decline in the gold premium, or, in other words, by the appreciation of the paper currency, is fully borne out. The reaction in the gold market, which had resulted in an advance of the premium from 103 per cent—the lowest point touched this year—to 136 per cent, had revived hopes in the minds of the farmers and other producers, but such hopes had been dissipated by a renewed decline, which has since been more or less continuous, though the latest telegraphic quotations are higher than the premium—110 1-2 per cent—at the date of the mail advices. The decline had caused apprehension approaching to dismay, according to the Buenos Ayres "Standard," beyond anything experienced in Argentina for twenty years past. The farmers were complaining that every bushel of wheat was resulting in a loss. In the hope of a rise in the paper value of gold, many producers of cereals had sold wheat forward, "to fix price" at a future date, and, with the maturing of the contracts, they were finding paper prices lower instead of higher. The maize crop was also showing no profit. The wool grower had been less injured than the grain grower, owing to a rise in the gold price of his commodity, but even he was anxious with regard to the prospect of a further appreciation of the paper dollar. The grain grower, however, has been especially unfortunate, as owing to the poorness of his crops he had little or nothing to sell when gold prices and the gold premium were high, and now when he has abundant crops not only gold prices but the gold premium have receded. Thus his present paper returns have been diminished by a double process. Meanwhile expenses, and particularly taxation, have continued abnormally high. At the same time the Government itself, the Buenos Ayres paper points out, is "head over heels in debt, and hard set to pay its way."

There is evidently much in such conditions to tempt the Government to resort to a renewed issue of paper in order to relieve its own necessities and at the same time, by sending up the gold premium again, to raise paper prices for the benefit of the farmers. But it was being urged that such a palliative could only be temporary, and would destroy the credit of the country oncemore. The only other alternative is the reduction of expenditure, funds for immediate requirements being meanwhile raised by the issue, if possible, of the proposed loan of £6,000,000. The sale of the railways and the sale of the spirit monopoly were also being urged as inevitable measures. If, it is asserted, another issue of paper money is to be avoided everything that will bring in money must be sold. General Roca's Government is credited with having practically determined on raising a loan, and on the suspension of the hat and oil taxes the nomination of a commission to revise the Customs tariff valuations, the remission of a part of the war tax, the reduction of the strength of the army, and the sale of the Andine Railway and of the spirit monopoly.

An article on the American copper supply in the New York "Iron Age" is of much interest just now in view of the great rise which has taken place in the price of the metal. It is admitted that there has been extraordinary activity in floating new coppermining enterprises, and that ultimately the supply will be enormously increased in consequence is said by the authority quoted to admit of no doubt. But the process is likely to be slower than may be supposed by persons not familiar with mining. Experience has taught that low values cause only a very slow decline in the output, and the same considerations are effective in delaying an expansion in the production. It takes time to kill a mine, and a long peirod must elapse before a going concern can largely expand, or new properties put metal into the market. Month after month elapses before underground work has so progressed that the ore tonnage can be increased, before new reduction plant can be put into place, and before an additional working force can be collected and properly housed. Statistics collected by the American Copper Producers' Association show how slow growth has been. During the first half of 1899 the output was 124,457 tons, as compared with 120,487 tons during the first half of 1898, and with 235,000 tons for the whole year 1898. Lately the production has been at the rate of 22,000 tons per month, which would be equal to about 132,000 tons for the second half of this year. In the Lake Superior region there has been great activity in opening up old properties and developing new ground. It is only necessary to mention the Rhode Island, Tecumseh, Old Colony, Nayflower, Mohawk, Seneca, Phœnix, Meadow, Humboldt, Arnold, Conglomerate, Washington, Baltic, Trimountain, Winona, Wyandotte, Kaukauna, Elm River, Belt Adventure, Evergreen, Mchigan, and Victoria mines. This is an imposing array, and yet not a single one, with the exception of the Baltic, will figure as a copper producer this year, and "very few of them will have anything to sell in 1900." Some of them are likely to figure prominently in the future, and all have sufficient cash in the treasury to do a large amount of exploration work. The only new property which may be a factor is the Arcadian, which is being opened up on a grand scale. Among the old mines, additional machinery is being erected at the Quincy, and the Franklin, with additional stamps, is expected to increase its output from 3,000,000lb. to about 10,000,000lb. per annum. The Osceola is also, with additional stamps, expected to raise its annual output from 12,000,000lb. to 25,000,000lb. At the other Lake Superior mines no material addition, is apparently being made, and it is therefore not considered probable that the production of the Lake region, which was 158,000,000lb. last yesr, will go much above 165,000,000lb. this year, or 185,000,000lb. in 1900.

As regards other regions of American copper production, Montana dropped its output to 206,000,000lb. last year, chiefly because the output of the Anaconda mine fell off heavily. If the State regains its 1897 production of 230,000,000lb. this year it will do well. The only increase which may become effective during the second half of the current year is that of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, which is completing additions to plant which will swell the output by about 8,000,000lb. per annum. What the Washoe will do in 1900 is still a matter for conjecture. It is in Arizona that the most striking growth has developed lately, and is still in progress. The production was 81,500,000lb. in 1897, and rose to 111,000,000lb. in 1898. It will be further heavily increased during the current year, although this is not likely to tell until well into the "fall." Among the old companies the United Verde, the Copper Queen and the Detroit and Arizona Copper Company are making improvements, or are more fully utilising equipment, and are expected to increase their rate of product by about 18,000,000lb. per annum. The Globe district, with its railroad connection finally established, will produce at the rate of 12,000,000lb. per annum. But these figures will not be attained this year, or until well into 1900. Then there have been started in Arizona a very large number of undertakings concerning whose future as copper producers little that is accurate is known. Among the producing mines there are the Nielsen, Azurite, Table Mountain, Middlemarch, with the Helvetia, Lombard, Goode and Co., Black Warrior, and others getting ready. They are not likely to make any impression during the current year, whatever their future may be. The same may be said of undertakings in New Mexico and Nevada. In the latter State the Adelaide Star is producing, and the Vulcan is preparing. In Idaho, the Seven Devils district will not do much this year, since the railroad will not reach the district. Of more importance is the Utah Consolidated, which some time since started a large smelting plant and has begun shipments. When in full operation the company will add 1,000,000lb. per month to the supply. There has been a good deal of activity in copper mining in California. The Mountain at Keswick, which has come into prominence during the past two years, is expected to increase somewhat during the current year. The Ivanpah Company are now shipping, and the smelter at Madera is completed. In the South, the Tennessee Copper Company has taken hold of the principal properties of the Ducktown district and expects to handle the ore by modern methods. A large plant is under construction, which will ultimately produce 12,000,000 lb. per annum, but it will be well into 1900 before the metal reaches the market. A little copper is to come from North Carolina and from Vermont, but the quantities are relatively insignificant. On the whole the quoted authority thinks that during the first half of 1900 the preparations for an enlarged output will begin to tell heavily, and that year ought to end with and unprecedented production of copper.

At the annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday at Botolph House, Eastcheap, the report was adopted on the motion of Mr. A. G. Sandeman, president of the Chamber, who pointed out that the number of members was 3,752. The efforts of the Chamber on behalf of commercial education had been satisfactorily responded to by educational authorities. One of the most practical services which the Chamber had been enabled to render was the granting to members of certificates of origin. In the employment department there had been a notable increase in the number of applications recived from employers desiring clerks. The Chamber had induced the post-office to put British traders on a level with their competitors in the matter of sending samples in glass bottles. As to legislation the Illicit Trades Commissions Bill had their warmest approval and they trusted that the proposed Companies Law Amendment Bill, which has long been under the consideration of the House of Lords, would next session get through the Commons. A special feature of the report was the increased interest shown in questions touching the interests of employers. The Chamber had succeeded, for instance, in preventing the issue of regulations by the London County Council which, under the idea that they were necessary to ensure the protection of employes from fire, would have involved not only very large outlay and loss of space in alterations, but in some cases removal to other premises. The state of the skilled labour market was at present very good, the percentage of unemployed being less than at any period since 1890. The average of the national prosperity was maintained, especially if the demand for gold coin for circulation were taken as any sing of it. The imports had increased by one-third as compared with the previous year, while the exports were 12 1-2 per cent. over those of the corresponding period. There had been an increase especially in yarns and textile fabrics, although the lessening of the demand for those goods from the United States had somewhat affected Yorkshire. In conclusion Mr. Sandeman referred to the congress of Chambers of Commerce to be held in London in 1900, and expressed the satisfaction with which the London Chamber viewed the increased friendliness which for the past eighteen months had marked the relations of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

The following regulations respecting the establishment of foreign banks in Japan, under the revised treaties, have been issued by the Japanese Ministry of Finance:—Article I.: Any individual who intends to carry on a banking business must present an application to the Minister of Finance for a permit setting forth the following particulars:—(1) The trade name; (2) the places where the head office or a branch is situated; (3) the amount of capital. Article II.: When a commercial company intends to carry on a banking business, an application for a permit must be presented to the Minister of Finance, and such an application must be accompanied by the articles of association. Article III.: When a foreign commercial company intends to set up a branch in Japan and to carry on a banking business, the agent of the branch must address an application to the Minister of Finance for a permit, and must submit the following particulars, together with the articles of association of the company:—(1) The trade name; (2) the place where the branch is situated; (3) the amount of capital of the branch, if fixed.

Considerable excitement has been caused in the various industries using tinplates in the United States by a heavy advance in the price of that material. Explanation have been offered in consequence. One of these is that the enhanced price is a result of the higher cost of iron and tin. On the other hand, a New York paper points out that the advance has been from dol. 2. 80c. to dol. 4. 50c. per box, since the American tinplate combination was formed, and adds that it is wholly unwarranted by the advance in the prices of the raw materials, though that, of course, is answerable for part of the rise. The New York authority remarks:—"It is not alone the fact of the rise that carries with it the impression of great power irresponsibly exercised; a policy of concealment has been put into effect as to the real conditions accompanying the advance, and no one connected with the combine in this city will say just what it means."

PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

The tenders invited by the Port Trustees for twenty-four lakhs of rupees were opened yesterday in the presence of the chairman of the Trust. The total tenders received amounted to Rs. 13,47,500. Out of this amount bonds for Rs. 12,86,000 were tendered for at and over 97; and the rest under 97. All tenders at and over 97 were accepted and the rest were rejected.

The plague is evidently spreading at Hyderabad, Sind. A correspondent of the "Sind Gazette" writes that there is no proper record of cases kept. On the 14th there were 5 cases and 7 deaths, on the 15th, 3 cases 4 deaths, on the 16th, 9 cases or more were officially declared of plague, and on the 17th also about half a dozen cases were reported. The prospect is therefore rather gloomy. Owing to this recrudescence at Hyderabad, the plague authorities here we believe have ordered a careful medical inspection of both the incoming passenger trains in addition to the usual examination of the out-going trains, and commencing from this evening, all passengers alighting at the Cantonment Station will be first medically examined, and the inspecting medical officer will then proceed by the same train to the City Station and complete his examination of the remaining passengers alighting there.

AS FAR AS WE HAVE GOT.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood in the *Westminster* dwells on the mischief done in South Africa by threats of war:—

Till lately it has been understood that no one is to say anything about South African affairs save those who deal with them in a certain way. Now, however, when this method seems to have been carried nearly as far as it will go, some returning liberty of speech is allowed; but a liberty which we must be careful not to abuse, of course.

Perhaps the better way of avoiding this offence is still to keep opinion dumb, and never to speak of any but accomplished facts. Yet one opinion may be stated to which there is no objection. Though the Outlanders are not void of offence, it is certain that they have grave reasons for complaint. And if, after that expression of belief, we permit ourselves to add that there are bad and good ways of seeking redress for wrong, and even that some remedies are many times worse than the disease, we acknowledge that we go dangerously near the limit of free speech laid down for us at present. On the other hand, it will be allowed that there can be no wrong in marking off, as a machine might, such consequences as are fulfilled, irrevocable, and plain to every eye.

And it is really astonishing how much there is of this character already. Eight or nine weeks ago two ways of working upon the South African difficulty were available. They were very different ways. One was to press the Transvaal Government for such franchise reforms as would give the Outlanders a firm footing in the legislature, to do this in the least alarming, least exasperating manner, and to go no further with it than would end in peaceful accomplishment. That done, to leave the rest to time, remembering that everything in the conditions of the Transvaal insure the speedy decay of the old, the rapid growth of the new; in short, the supersession of the Boer by the Briton by natural inevitable process. The other method of proceeding was to insist on sweeping changes instantly, sword in hand, and with a determination to stand no nonsense. But this plan will be least offensively described, perhaps, by following as closely as possible Mr. Chamberlain's presentation of it before he made it his own. It was this: to announce a readiness, convertible by opposition into a resolve, to "go to war with President Kruger." That is to say, go to war with President Kruger in order to "enforce on him reforms in the internal affairs of his State," though "all right of interference therein had been repudiated" by various British Governments, and though "that course of action would be immoral." ("Illegal" would have been a sufficiently strong word, perhaps, but Mr. Chamberlain said "immoral.")

The obvious differences between these two plans of procedure were accentuated by several weighty considerations. One of them was that if the patient policy were tried first and failed, the violent policy might be resorted to with far greater excuse and far greater effect; whereas to push the patient plan aside for the other was to destroy it at once as a *policy*, reducing it to something that could only be returned to as a dog returns to his vomit. And this consideration entailed another of yet greater moment. The fact that the patience policy, once rejected for the "immoral" one, could only be returned to as the dog returns, left no alternative but war if menace failed, menace being the whole sum and substance of the violent policy. And the war? That, again, should be described in Mr. Chamberlain's words: "A war in South Africa"—he meant for the purpose now in view—"would be one of the most serious wars that could possibly be waged. It would be a long war, a bitter war, and it would leave behind it ipressions of strife, which generations would hardly be able to blot out."

Well, then, now we come to one accomplished, irrevocable, palpable fact. Of the two courses, either of which might have been taken two months ago, the patient course has been rejected, and no longer exists as a policy. The violent course being chosen, it becomes the only one. And so much violence has been gathered in its train that halt is difficult and return impossible.

Therefore it is also a fully-determined fact that the Government *must* succeed by menace or else go on to war. No matter what the Prime Minister, or the Leader of the House of Commons, or any dozen members of the Cabinet may think of the situation in which they find themselves, they all know that there is but one way out of it. Menace! Should that fail, then war there must be. And such a war!—in such times! Three Ministers, therefore, and these the most important, are all heard threatening together at the topmost pitch of their voices. It is a matter of course. They cannot help themselves. What they do has become an imperative duty. Were the three thirteen it would be no more than obligation demands even though every man of them would gladly hang the Minister who——But we transgress. At a moment, too, when we stand on safest ground. For no one can say that it is "encouraging the Boers" to tell them that if they do not submit to menace they must prepare for war. This is what the Colonial Minister tells them himself.

But then another universally accepted factor seems to be that no justifiable ground of war exists at present, nor will come into existence if the Transvaal Government refuses to enlarge the new franchise-law. At the same time it is thought that a different mode of procedure may yield a genuine *casus belli*.

And, all the while, peaceful settlement is as much in the hands of the Outlanders as of the other parties to the quarrel. The Outlander Committee is now authorised by the language and procedure of the Imperial Government to reject any settlement on terms short of equal rights. Objection would render the whole business of interference abortive. And if (relying on the support of feeling and opinion in South Africa and England) the Outlanders accompanied rejection by measures intended to force a conflict, they might count on drawing the Imperial Government into it at once. These also are certainties lately established and plain to everybody.

Meanwhile, what is the menace actually doing? What has it accomplished in the way of settled fact? Something rather serious, if we may trust the knowledge and belief of the Colonial Secretary. He declares that a certain feeling of disloyalty amongst the Queen's Dutch subjects has been so wrought upon that her authority in the whole of South Africa is imperilled. This he announced in Parliament the other day, speaking in terms the most precise and emphatic. Civil war? The word would have been laughed at three months ago. But now, said Mr. Chamberlain, "the antagonism of race has been excited to such a pitch as to become an imperial danger. Race antagonism exists at the present time in the strongest possible form." The strongest possible; so that it is a mistake to suppose that we have before us a mere Transvaal franchise question. "Nothing of the kind. It is the power and authority of the British Empire" that is in question. "It is the position of Great Britian in South Africa. It is the question of our predominance." So spoke the Colonial Secretary, in language which, that it might not be mistaken, rose at every sentence into stronger and more clarifying emphasis.

If that is a true account of the present state of things in South Africa, what a frightful growth of mischief it records! And all in a few months. But though the time, the place, the speaker, give to this statement extraordinary importance, we are not bound to accept it as quite or even nearly true. But it must be taken as expressing the Colonial Secretary's convictions. In his belief, what he has to combat is a general revolt against the power and authority of Great Britain in South Africa, and that he should have that belief is a fact of the very greatest importance, obviously.

MUNICIPAL CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to endorse the remarks of your correspondent who wrote to you the other day about a Municipal clerical appointment, and asked that the Municipal Standing Committee might be pleased to call for applications from Municipal employes for the post of Head Clerk in the Committee's office.

The proposed employment of an outsider is viewed with pain by men in the service. The contemplated action on the part of the Committee is calculated to create unrest in the minds of the employes and make them down-hearted. It is surprising that there is not a single clerk in the Municipal service able to carry on the duties of the post—duties which do not seem to be of such a nature as to require men of scholastic learning, of academic distinction, or of literary ability of a high order. The Municipal clerks see no reason for their being thrown out of consideration, and hopefully appeal to the Standing Commitee for a fair reconsideration of their case. It may be observed that Mr. Barrow, a non-graduate, held the post of secretary for a quarter of a century and discharged his duties most creditably. He never imagined that the holder of the head clerkship should be a B.A.—Yours, &c.,

Z.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

(*Continued.*)

"A LIFE OF TOILET AND TEARS."

In the stormy scene between Napoleon and Josephine which I gave last week, her ever ready tears, her sole and—until the point in her history we have now reached—her all-powerful means of defence against Napoleon's wrath, were once more victorious. Her life, indeed, as Bourrienne remarked, was a life of toilet and of tears. And he goes on to say, good friend to Josephine though he always was: "If the time she wasted in tears and at her toilet had been subtracted from her life, it would have been a far shorter one."

But as the magnificent, monotonous years went by, and no man-child came to secure at once Napoleon's position and her own, she felt day by day that such appeals to Napoleon's pity, and to the love that is akin to it, were losing their force with each new manifestation. And if her life in the purple, as we saw last week, became yearly still more a life of toilette still more a life of tears, they were secret, silent, hopeless tears. For she knew that no pretty childish weeping could avail with Fate, as it availed with a sorely-tried husband and lover.

She was to be a childless woman: a child was needed for France and for the dynasty; what was there left for her, until the day of repudiation, but to wait and to weep, and to bemoan her fate to the poor frightened waiting-women around her!

THE SHADOWS OF COMING FATE.

After the year of Austerlitz, when three great marriages were made by Napoleon for her son, Eugene, for her daughter Hortense, and for Stephanie Beauharnais, a cousin whom she had adopted as a daughter, a new sorrow came into her life. Napoleon made Louis Bonaparte, Hortense's husband, King of Holland, thus raising Josephine's daughter to the rank of queen. But it was a most miserable marriage. Hortense was broken-hearted at having to leave Paris and her mother, and Josephine, already a prey to superstitious melancholy, was still more unnerved by the sadness of parting with her daughter.

It was thus with the unhappy woman when the new campaign which Napoleon had declared against Russia and Prussia was entered upon. He allowed her to accompany him as far as Mainz, where Hortense was to come and see her. When leaving her at Mainz to go to the front, his staff-officers noticed that he seemed to be on the point of giving way to a great burst of tenderness to her—to the woman he still loved—at the moment of farewell. But he controlled it abruptly, and swung round to his generals with the word, "*Partons!*" Had the thought of repudiation now taken definite shape in his mind?

Then came Jena, Auerstadt, and so many other brilliant victories that, as Bourianne says, one might make an almanac of them, a victory for every day. Napoleon writes a few letters to her from the scenes of his triumph. They are brief, but still affectionate. Yet had they been long and impassioned as of old, they could scarce have dispelled the awful melancholy in which she now was plunged. It is a pitiful picture that M. Masson, with his customary minuteness, gives of Josephine at this moment—of a woman, haggard, worn and aged beyond her years, sitting aloof in the brilliant gatherings over which she is supposed to preside, moodily striving to read her fate from a pack of cards spread out before her, her eyes swollen and red with weeping.

Of course, Josephine's gloom in the midst of triumph was soon made known to Napoleon. He ordered her to return to Paris at once. She dared not disobey, but she set out from Mainz most unwillingly, and, knowing this, he writes as follows: "I beg of you to have more strength of mind. They tell me you are always crying. Fie, that is very bad. Be worthy of me and show more spirit. Make a suitable appearance in Paris, and, above all, be contented. I am very well, and I love you very much; but if you are always crying, a shall believe you to be without courage and without character. I do not love cowards. An Empress should have more spirit."

The intended consolation of these words is curt enough, in all conscience. But his next letter, which she receives after reaching the Tuileries, is positively stern. "You tell me," he writes, "that your happiness makes your glory. . . . That is unwifely; you should say 'my husband's happiness makes my glory.' It is unmotherly; you should say 'my children's happiness makes my glory.' Now, since the people, your husband, and your children cannot be happy without a little glory, you should not despise it so much. . . There, that is enough wrangling. I want you to be cheerful and contented, and to obey, not grumbling and weeping, but with a little happiness and cheerfulness. Good-bye, *ma chérie*, I set out to-night to visit my outposts."

"*You must not despise glory so much.*" Alas! she did not despise it; she feared it, for the glory of the husband was the despair of the childless wife.

FADING HOPES.

Events now move apace, as if guided by some malign magic, and always in the direction of divorce. Jerome, the youngest brother of Napoleon, is compelled by him to repudiate his wife—the young American girl, Elizabeth Paterson and to marry the King of Wurtemburg's daughter. It was a brilliant and a gorgeous ceremony, but need I point out what it must have meant to one sad woman who was present, and who did not try to conceal the emotion which she felt? We may be sure that Josephine's thoughts were with Elizabeth Paterson, rather than with Catherine of Wurtemburg.

Hard upon this came a crowning misfortune. Young Prince Napoleon, the son of Louis and Hortense, and the grandson of Josephine, died suddenly. Many thought, and with reason, that this child would be Napoleon's heir. "Ther is a boy," said the Emperor on one occasion, "fit to succeed, and perhaps to surpass, me." By his untimely death "there was broken, while yet a twig, the shoot that, growing to maturity, might have been reckoned on as the stay of an empire," to quote a phrase of Sir Walter Scott's, whose own pathetic love-story, by-the-way, I shall illustrate with later on in this series. Louis and Hortense were inconsolable, but Josephine's grief was greater even than theirs. For the bells that tolled over the dead child's grave were the death-knell of even the last and the feeblest of her hopes.

FOUCHE

left alone in her company—in fact, as Duroc tells us, he arranged for two separate bedrooms for himself and Josephine. They then set out for Paris.

Soon, very soon after their arrival, the end came.

I cannot do better than give Josephine's own vivid account of the way in which the long-impending blow was struck. I take it from the Memoirs of Bourrienne, her husband's secretary, and her own faithful and lifelong friend.

"On the 30th of November, 809," she said to Bourrienne, "we were dining together as usual. I had not uttered a word during that sad dinner, and he had broken silence only to ask one of the servants what it was o'clock. As soon as he had taken his coffee, he dismissed all the attendants, and I remained with alone him. I was in the expression of his countenance what was passing in his mind, and I knew that my hour was come. He stepped up to me—he was trembling, and I shuddered; he took my hand, pressed it to his heart, and after gazing at me for a few moments in silence, he uttered these fatal words: 'Josephine! my dear Josephine! You know how I have loved you! . . . . To you, to you alone, I owe the only moments of happiness I have tasted in this world. But, Josephine, my destiny is not to be controlled by my will. My dearest affections must yield to the interests of France.' 'Say no more,' I exclaimed,' 'I understand you; I expected this the blow not the less mortal.' I could not say another word. I know not what happened after. I seemed to lose my reason; I became insensible, and when I recovered I found myself in my chamber. Your friend Corvisart and my poor daughter were with me. Bonaparte came to see me in the evening, and oh! Bourrienne, how can I describe to you what I felt at the sight of him! Even the interest he evinced for me seemed an additional cruelty. Alas! I had good reason to fear ever becoming an Empress!"

Josephine does not mention it in the above account, perhaps because she did not know, but it was Bausset, Prefect of the Palace, and Napoleon himself, who carried her to her room when she swooned. It was a melancholy night for husband as for wife. Constans, Napoleon's valet, tells us that his master never slept, and that he kept sending messengers to inquire after Josephine's condition. "During the whole night," he adds, "the Emperor hardly spoke a single word; I never before saw him in such grief." And in the morning it is said that his pillow was literally wet with tears.

I had hoped to finish the whole story this week, but there are one or two other things I want to say. These I shall say in next week's issue, and then, bidding fare well to Josephine and Bonaparte, I shall go on to another and a very different "Love Story."

(To be concluded.)

"FINDING SALVATION" AT ISLINGTON.

AN IMPRESSIONIST SKETCH.

At the Agricultural Hall on July 19, (writes a *Westminster* representative) I saw fifteen Salvationists led by a man with an accordion. They were walking round in a circle clapping their hands. And after they had sung "O, take me as I am," suddenly they stopped walking and knelt down on the flood of the Hall. "Sister Stuart will say a word of prayer," the man with the accordion said. And when Sister Stuart had prayed that God would speak to the souls of all those standing round (some backsliders and some unbelievers) the fifteen Salvationists arose, and the accordion player pointed us to a wooden hut behind him. "We're going to have a real hearty soul-saving meeting in these barracks now," he said, and thereupon we all marched into the hut. I sat on a bench. On one side of me was a Salvationist and on the other side was a scoffer. The scoffer was very amused and rather contemptuous, and quite proud of himself. First of all a hymn was sung, of which the first verse ran somewhat as follows:

Soldier! rouse thee, war is raging.
God and friends are battle waging.
While the multitudes are streaming
Downwards into Hell.

After this a private soldier of the British Army stood up and said he was glad he was saved. He had come to the meeting, he declared, in order to testify that God could save a soldier. Then we sang the hymn entitled "The wounds of Christ are open," and after another testimony had been given I looked behind me, and lo! a girl in pink, with her face suffused with tears, was making her way through the crowd towards the platform. The eyes of all were upon her, but I think she did not know it. She knelt at a form at the end of the room, and a girl about the same age as herself, belonging to the Salvation army, knelt down beside her. She put her arm tenderly round the girl's neck and spoke to her in low tones. "The Lord is dealing with a soul," said the man with the accordion. "Let us all pray for her," he added; and the Salvationists knelt down. And soon plantive choruses were chanted by the kneeling soldiers. "God is near thee, tell thy story," "Jesus now is passing by," and "Boundless love beyond degree," succeeded each other as the girl in pink knelt at the form. And after this I became aware that two other girls were weeping on the extreme left. In a moment up the room they came and knelt down at the form. And about this time I noticed that the scoffer on my right was overcome with emotion. I was rather surprised at this, but I got up and let him pass. He fell down at the form and buried his head in his arms. There were now three girls and one man at the form, and all through the room sinners were being pleaded with by the soldiers. The voices of the Salvation girls were very soft as they pleaded. And there was a solemn stillness about the wooden hut. Then ceased the accordion player. "Now, soldiers! God is present! Eternity is near! Let Salvation be proclaimed." And soon a voice behind me said, "is it all right with you?" A girl was speaking to me. She was very gentle and very earnest, and she was clearly certain that God was speaking through her. "You must not put it off," she commanded softly "God is waiting," she said. "He wants you now He shed His blood for you. Is God not speaking to you?" she inquired. "You hear His voice, I think I. Then, after a moment, she continued slowly, "You will go to hell if you do not listen to His voice You will," she repeated. "You will grow *selfish* and unhappy, and not fit for Heaven." She said she was selfish once, but God had filled her with love. She said God would fill me with love if I asked Him, and then I would be happy whatever I was doing, and would be ready for Heaven. The girl turned her head and looked at the door. She was excited now. After a pause she said very slowly, "I say, don't you go out of that door till you have confessed to God. You may be in hell before you get another chance." And she was crying when she laid her hand on my arm. "Come and kneel at the form," she said, "and I will pray for you." In the meantime, all about me in the room, men and women were looking very solemn, and here and there I saw tears coursing down repentant faces. At the bench below the platform there was now a long row of kneeling figures, and very quietly the impassioned soldiers were singing in unison:

See from His head, His hands, His feet,
Sorrow and love flow mingled down;
Did e'er such love and sorrow meet,
Or thorns compose so rich a crown?

Then I took my leave of this curious gathering of commonplace people stirred by no great oratory, by no fine music, by nothing very obvious, into a peroxysm of emotion.

POONA CLOSED MEETING.

1ST ENTRIES CLOSED ON SATURDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

The Horse Hurdles—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.

Mr Lyndon's ch aus geldg Medowra, 6 years
Mr P F Fischer's b aus geldg Atlas Moth
Mr N E Tilney's b aus geldg Rockhampton, aged
Major Keir's br aus geldg Fly Catcher, aged

Pony Steeple Chase—Distance about 1 mile and 5 furlongs over the Pony Steeple Chase Course.

Captain Young's g a geldg Electric
Mr Derry's c aus m Lady Tilly, 13 3
Mr S F Gosling's ch a p Kirkee, 13 3
Mr C A Howard's g a p Novelty, 13 2 2-7, aged
Mr Baldrey's g a p Alice, 13 3, aged

The Welter Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr Lyndon's ch aus geldg Medowra, 6 years
Mr P F Fischer's b aus geldg Atlas Moth
Mr N E Tilney's b aus geldg Rockhampton, aged
Mr Newman's b aus geldg Houldyer Whist
Mr Bouton's br aus geldg Oakleaf, aged

Cantonment Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile.

Captain Young's g a geldg Electric
Mr Bland's b aus m The Wren, 13 1, 6 years
Mr P F Fischer's ch a geldg Hurlingham, 13 2 1-2
Mr B's b a geldg Tailight, 13 2
Mr B's b a geldg Antex, 13 1
Mr J McAllison's b ch geldg Sandy by Bailiff—ch mare 13 2 1-2, 4 years
Mr Swiney's c a p Muskerry, 13 1 3-8, aged

The Novice Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr Lyndon's ch a p Dart Born, 13 2 1 2
Major Conran's b a p Cossack, 13 2 1-2
Mr Bland's br aus m The Wren, 13 1, 6 years.
Mr C H Cautley's g a p Discount, 13 2, 4 years
Mr J McAllison's b ch geldg Sandy by Bailiff—c b mare 13 2 1-2, 4 years
Capt Dyson's br aus m Merry Maid, 13 2 3-4
Mr F F Hunter's ch m Sadri, 4 years
Mr F W Wilson's ch a p Duldoss, 13 2 1-2 aged
Mr Baldrey's bl aus geldg Satyr, 13 2, 4 years
Mr Dunbar's br aus p Primus, 13 2 3-4 aged

Pony Scurry—Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr Molloy's b ch m Geisha
Mr P F Fischer's ch a p Bursch
Mr P F Fischer's g aus geldg Goat Moth
Mr Wilkinson's b a p Sheen
Major Harvey Wilkinson's ch a geldg Loyalist
Mr C H C Cautley's b a p Fendi, aged
Mr C H Cautley's c a p Whist aged
Royal Scots Fusiliers's ch a geldg Hainton
Capt Davis's br a geldg Sorrocks
Mr F W Wilson's b a p Rising Star II
Mr F W Wilson's ch a p Duldoss, 13 2 1-2, aged
Mr Way's g a p Lottery
Mr Lang's b a p Hassim

N. B.—Second entries close on 22nd August.

CECIL GRAY,
Secy. W. I. T. C.

Poona, 20th August.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	28	19	30	71	35	75	31	15
Tuesday, Aug. 22nd	00	16	0	23	00	45	00	00
Total	28	35	30	94	36	20	31	15
Total fall to Aug. 22nd, 1898	55	73	54	62	64	65	51	65
Total fall to Aug. 22nd, 1897	61	60	60	33	63	36	58	3

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	88	74
10th August, 1899	0	20
Total	88	94
DAMAUN.	**In.**	**Cts.**
Previously registered	26	16
Sunday, 20th August, 1899	0	0
Total	26	16
Total up to 20th August, 1898	34	35
Total up to 20th August, 1897	48	92

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·583	E	3	102·1	81·2	65	..	5·24	−7·81
Sirsa	29·602	SE	5	101·8	82·1	43	..	2·12	−7·49
Delhi	29·592	WNW	6	101·2	80·1	46	..	10·72	+0·00
Agra	29·583	SW	5	98·5	82·9	53	..	21·24	+1·94
Cawnpore	29·590	Calm	1	90·8	79·6	91	0·03	32·38	...
Allahabad	29·591	NNE	4	87·1	78·3	83	0·07	32·93	+6·86
Jhansi	29·607	WNW	5	99·3	84·2	48	0·02	27·96	+0·02
Jacobabad	29·536	SE	4	103·4	84·0	66	..	0·00	−2·51
Karachi	29·664	WSW	13	91·4	79·2	83	..	0·06	−5·26
Jeypore	29·656	W	6	100·7	76·6	61	..	10·74	−8·11
Ajmere	29·675	W	9	97·4	81·0	58	..	8·39	−6·46
Deesa	29·725	WSW	12	97·6	78·5	65	..	1·15	−17·96
Ahmedabad	29·741	NW	5	99·7	84·1	66	..	3·63	...
Bhuj	29·720	WSW	17	96·3	76·8	70	..	20·76	−12·26
Jamnagar	29·719	SSW	17	92·0	74·7	75	..	2·01	...
Rajkot	29·741	W	12	97·9	72·8	85	..	6·52	−15·44
Bhavnagar Para	29·751	SW	18	97·6	75·8	71	..	4·67	...
Veraval	29·720	SSW	12	84·0	79·3	84	..	4·69	...
Neemuch	29·713	WSW	11	95·5	75·0	72	..	10·36	−10·72
Indore	29·721	W	6	93·2	72·1	79	..	13·64	−7·20
Saugor	29·655	NNW	7	88·3	75·1	83	..	20·78	−12·26
Jubulpore	29·622	W	3	85·9	75·6	82	0·01	27·53	−14·18
Hoshangabad	29·714	SW	1	92·6	76·2	67	..	16·29	−29·68
Khandwa	29·728	W	9	94·2	77·1	70	..	7·57	−12·40
Raipur	29·629	SSW	5	92·0	75·1	76	0·02	14·09	−20·35
Nagpur	29·694	S	9	95·2	75·6	95	0·15	8·71	−21·0
Amraoti	29·699	WSW	7	95·7	77·8	72	0·02	8·76	−13·19
Akola	29·708	NW	13	97·8	77·8	67	..	6·90	−14·66
Parbhani	29·745	W	7	97·0	77·0	67	..	11·74	−12·49
Malegaon	29·747	WSW	10	96·4	71·2	66	..	4·56	−7·48
Bombay	29·778	SSW	6	86·0	77·8	88	0·20	29·70	−24·93
Poona	29·777	WSW	15	90·5	67·9	69	..	6·73	−7·21
Ahmednagar	29·756	W	10	93·9	65·1	73	..	5·97	...
Aurangabad	...	W	...	92·9	68·2	71	..	9·22	...
Sholapur	29·769	WNW	13	96·2	73·5	62	..	3·9	−10·70
Ratnagiri	29·789	Calm.	4	89·0	76·0	80	..	35·52	−38·06
Belgaum	29·776	W	19	81·3	67·8	83	..	16·76	−12·98
Goa	29·814	Calm.	8	85·0	77·4	87	..	0·39	...
Karwar	29·812	NE	3	84·7	76·5	89	0·12	46·92	−46·88
Mangalore	29·831	NW	2	93·8	75·7	67	0·01	30·40	−29·84
Calicut	29·825	Calm.	3	84·2	75·0	92	0·09	58·00	−16·69
Cochin	29·832	NW	...	87·5	75·6	87	0·27	40·94	−18·79
Bangalore	29·811	WNW	11	89·3	63·3	70	..	2·70	−9·42
Madanapalle	29·685	SW	9	92·6	76·4	63	..	9·45	−8·06
Masulipatam	29·670	WSW	7	87·5	75·1	91	0·38	5·64	−10·95
Bellary	29·766	WNW	13	93·2	75·7	54	..	2·83	−5·90
Cuddapah	29·751	W	G	97·1	74·9	71	..	2·13	−3·93
Madras	29·717	SW	4	96·0	78·0	73	..	5·25	−3·80
Coimbatore	29·810	S	4	90·4	72·6	78	..	0·78	−2·63
Trichinopoly	29·763	WNW	8	100·1	79·3	1	..	1·24	−3·27
Negapatam	29·751	SW	16	87·0	74·9	89	0·62	3·67	−3·27
Colombo	29·624	WSW	8	90·0	78·0	85	..	10·68	−5·14
Aden	29·743	S	10	90·8	83·3	66	0·02	0·02	−0·18

In columns "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. H., 0·16 (30·97); G. T. H., 0·23 (31·49); St. G. H., 0·06 (32·07); C. P., 0·20 (29·70.)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by small amounts all over the reporting area except at Jacobabad, where the fall has been brisk. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Akola and 20 at Bhavnagar Para.

The maximum temperature is in moderate to large excess of the normal in all districts on account of the shortness in rainfall. The minimum is also above its normal, but the variations are small except at Secunderabad, Sholapur, Akola, Amraoti, Khandwa, Agra and Delhi, where it is from 4° to 5°. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are generally small, and the sides are densely clouded in Ceylon, the Central Provinces, and on the Malabar Coast.

The rainfall has been local in character, Negapatam reporting 0·62 cents, Mangalore 0·51, Masulipatam 0·38, Cochin 0·27, Bombay 0·20, Nagpur 0·15, Calicut 0·09 Allahabad 0·07, Jubbulpore 0·04, Cawnpore 0·03 and Amraoti, Jhansi and Raipur each 0·02.

The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast continues to be very weak, while between Bombay and Karwar it is about half its normal steepness. The weather conditions are therefore slightly more favourable for local rain on the West Coast, and local showers are also likely in Berar the Central and North-West Provinces, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Tuesday's official weather summary shows that pressure has risen slightly in Burma and has fallen in India, the fall being brisk in West Punjab and Upper Sind. The depression off the Orissa Coast is unchanged in position and has intensified very slightly. Winds continue unusually light at the head of the Bay, in Orissa and the North Circars Coast. Pressure conditions to-day vary but little from the normal. The largest departure in the north of the Bombay Presidency and Rajputana, where the pressure is in moderate excess. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and in North-East India; and showers in the sub-montane districts of the Punjab, Upper India Hills, the West Coast Districts, the Central Provinces and Central India. Fairly general but very light rain has fallen in Madras, Negapatam, Cuddalore, and Masulipatam. Each has received half an inch. Temperature is normal or in defect in Burma, Assam, Bengal, and on the Madras Coast; and in slight to large excess elsewhere; excess is largest in Berar and Rajputana.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

MADRAS.

For week ending 12th August.—The rainfall of the week in the Circars, the northern portion of the Nellore district, the greater part of the Deccan and the West Coast districts was good. In the remainder of the Presidency it was light or nil. The water-supply has improved where rain has fallen, but the want of water in the Cauvery is much felt. In consequence of the recent rain agricultural operations have been actively resumed in the Deccan, the Circars and the West Coast districts, where the standing crops have improved; but more rain is much wanted everywhere and urgently in the southern half of the Presidency. Sowings up to July show a decrease on the average of half a million acres in the Deccan; but the rainfall of the 9th and 10th instant has improved prospects there. Some small harvests are in progress generally and the first crop on the West Coast districts is yielding a fair outturn. Pasturage is improving in parts and fodder is generally sufficient. Cattle are in fair condition. Prices are generally easier in the Circars and the Deccan, but have an upward tendency elsewhere.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 16th August.—Rain has fallen in all districts of the Presidency Proper; the fall was good in the Konkan and moderate or slight elsewhere, except in Baroda territory where there was no rain and very little in Kathiawar. Transplanting has been resumed and prospects have considerably improved in the Konkan. Elsewhere the rainfall has been sufficient to benefit the standing crops. In the greater part of Surat and Khandesh, in parts of Nasik and Satara, and in isolated talukas of Ahmedabad, Bijapur, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar more rain is urgently wanted to save the withering crops and to start agricultural operations afresh. Preparations for the late crops are in progress in two talukas of Sholapur. The river has slightly risen in Sind, but there is still moderate deficiency of water. Fodder is scarce in parts of Sind, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Khandesh, and Nasik and is getting dearer in Sholapur Satara, and Bijapur. Agricultural stock are in fair condition. Prices have fallen in six districts, are stationary in three, and have risen elsewhere. Test works are being opened in parts of Guzerat.

BENGAL.

For week ending 14th August.—Rain fell in every district during the week, though the amounts were generally moderate. More rain is needed in Orissa and one or two districts in Chota Nagpur. The rice crop throughout the Province is doing well, the only unfavourable report of any importance coming from the 24 Parganas. The autumn rice crop has improved owing to the diminution in the rainfall, but it is feared that there is no chance of a good outturn. Other crops, jute and sugarcane especially, appear to be doing well. Prices show a tendency to rise.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For week ending 16th August.—The rainfall during the week has been general. The falls have been good in the Himalayan, Central, Submontane, South Oudh, and South-Eastern districts, but slight elsewhere. More rain is badly needed in several districts, especially in those of the Upper and Central Doab, where the crops are suffering. The crops generally have benefited by the recent rain, but maize and rice in Etah are said to be withering, and the condition of sugarcane in Banares is reported to be bad. Prospects are fair on the whole. Markets are well-stocked and fodder is abundant. Prices have risen generally, except in Lucknow, Cawnpore, and the Northern and Central districts, where they shew a tendency to fall.

PUNJAB.

For week ending 16th August.—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Amritsar and Peshawar. Sowings of the autumn crops continue and ploughings for the coming spring crops have commenced in Jullundur. The condition of the standing crops is generally reported good to average, but crops dependent on rain are mostly suffering from long drought, and rain is urgently wanted. The Bara stream, in the Peshawar district, is reported to be in flood, but not sufficiently for irrigation purposes. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops to a certain extent in some districts. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except Hissar, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices, especially of wheat, the staple food grain, are rising in Multan, Lahore, Amritsar, and Shahpur, falling in Umballa, Jullundur, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 15 to 21, barley 23 to 27, gram 15 to 21, maize 24 to 27 great millet 18, bulrush-millet 15 to 23, and rice 12 1-2 to 13 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For week ending 15th August.—There has been general rain during the latter part of the week. Chanda received 7 inches, Bilaspur 5, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Wardha, Baalaara, and Balaghat, each about 4, Sambalpur 3 1-2, Saugor 2 1-2, and Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, and Raipur, each over an inch. Prospects of the autumn crops have improved everywhere; they are now generally good in the Jubbulpore division and in Chhindwara, and except on the lighter soils, fair to good in the Nerbudda Valley and Betul. In the cotton and juar country the standing crops have been much benefited. Resowing is proceeding vigorou ly in Wardha, and germination so far has been good. More rain, however, is still required and much more in the rice tracts where transplantation and bias (thinning operations) are still very backward. Heavy rain before the 25th instant would probably save the greater part of the crop. Sambalpur continues to do well. Fodder and water are reported scarce in Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara and the Nagpur division. Government forests have been opened to grazing where necessary. The numbers in receipt of village relief are—Saugor 5,414, Damoh 2, 225, and Bilaspur 1,651. Labour is again available in Nimar, Betul and Raipur and to a small extent, for transplantation, in the Wainganga rice tracts. Prices fluctuate from day to day with the rainfall. *Juar* is generally cheaper and in Chattisgarh, probably in consequence of the cessation of abnormal export, wheat and rice have both fallen in price. The cheapest prices are—wheat 16, gram 20, rice 17 and *Juar* 24 seers per rupee; the dearest prices are—wheat 11 gram 15 1-2 rice 9 1-2 and *Juar* 16 1-2 seers per rupee. The highest price of the cheapest staple in any district is 12 seers (rice) in Bhandara.

BURMA.

For week ending 12th August.—In Lower Burma ploughing has been completed. In Akyab, Thongwa, Thaton and Tavoy sowing and transplanting continue. The crop promises well. In Upper Burma escaping of early the autumn has commenced in Thayetmyo, Sagaing, and Myingyan and is progressing elsewhere. Sowing and transplanting of the wet weather paddy crop continue. Ploughing for and sowing of *juar*, late sesamum or peas continue in Sagaing, parts of the Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, and Myingyan. Timely rain has fallen and crop prospects have improved. Damage by flood is reported in the Bhamo sub-division of Bhamo and the riverain tracts of the Ruby Mines district. Early sesamum and maize in the Minbla township of Thayetmyo are withering for want of rain, also early sesamum in parts of Sagaing. Elsewhere the standing crops are fair, except in the Myedu township of Shwebo and the Kyoukpadoung township of Myingyan. Early sesamum has almost entirely failed in the Pagan sub-division of Myingyan and partial remission of thathameda will be necessary there. The price of paddy has risen in Pegu, Prome, Amherst, Thayetmyo, and Myingyan and has fallen slightly in Rangoon.

ASSAM.

For week ending 15th August.—The weather is hot and rainy. Ploughing for and transplanting of late rice, reaping of early rice, and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Prospects of tea are generally good. Cutting of juts continues in Sylhet, where the condition of the crop is good. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, Nowgong, and in parts of Sylhet, Goalpara and Kamrup owing to floods. Prices—common rice,—Silchar Dhubri, and Gauhati 16; Sylhet 24; Tezpur 12 1-2; Nowgong 12; Sibsagar 11; and Dibrugarh 13 seers per rupee.

MYSORE AND COORG.

For week ending 15th August.—Mysore: Rainfall—1 inch 33 cents in the Civil and Military station and good rain in parts of the Province. Prospects are fair. Prices have risen in Tumkar, Kolar, Kadur and Shimoga. Ragi (Eleusine coracana) has been sown in Tumkur.

COORG.

Rainfall—14 inches 33 cents. Transplanting of rice continues. Ragi (Eleusine coracana) has been damaged by the long break. Prices of food-grains are rising. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD.

For week ending 16th August.—Berar: Average rainfall during the week 1 inch 16 cents. The weather is cloudy. There is a general improvement in the state of the crops, but more rain is needed. Preparation of land for the ensuing winter crop continues. Sowing and weeding have recommenced. The fodder and water-supply is insufficient throughout the Province. The price of *jowar* has fallen slightly.

Hyderabad Rainfall during the week—1 inch 72 cents. Agricultural prospects have improved since the submission of the last report. Sowings for the autumn crop and of rice have been resumed. The standing crops have been much benefited by timely rain. Prices of grain have risen slightly. Prices—wheat 8 3-4 coarse rice 9, and jowari 15 seers per current sicca rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

For week ending 16th August.—The rainfall has been general in Gwalior and Baghelkhand and partial in the Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies, where more rain is badly wanted. Agricultural operations are in progress. Crops have been damaged in parts of the Bhopawar and Malwa Agencies but are fairly good elsewhere. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal, bad in Malwa, withering in Bhopawar, and good elsewhere. Prices are normal in Bhopal and Baghelkhand and are rising in other Agencies.

RAJPUTANA.

For week ending 16th August.—The rainfall has been practically *nil* throughout the Rajputana Agency, though a few cents, have fallen in isolated tracts. Agricultural operations are at a standstill and certain crops are withering for want of rain in most States. Cattle are generally deteriorating and fodder is very scarce. Prices are rising in twelve States and are steady elsewhere. 750 persons emigrated from Marwar, 2 from Ajmere, and 1,052 from Merwara during the week. The total emigration from Ajmere-Merwara to date numbers—3,696. The numbers employed on relief works were—Marwar 7,962 and Merwara 15,830. On ordinary works—Merwara 61 and on gratuitous relief 378. Prices—Merwara 11 1-2 and Ajmere 15 1-2 seers per rupee. Prospects are generally most discouraging more particularly in Sirohi, Jodhpur, Jesalmere, Bikanir, Merwara, and parts of Udaipur and Tonk. These States cover by far the larger part of the Province. The situation is still fair, though daily growing less favourable in Kotah, Bundi, Jeypore, and the small North-Eastern States.

KASHMIR.

For week ending 15th August.—Rain fell during the week. The weather is now fine. Prospects of the autumn crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. Rice—27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.

For week ending 16th August.—Slight rain fall during the week. Prices are generally stationary. Prices—wheat from 16 to 20 and maize 23 to 29 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

NEPAL.

For week ending 12th August.—Rainfall 5·05 inches. The weather has been dull and wet. The rice crop is progressing well, but Indian corn requires some sunshine. Rice—8 1-2 seers per rupee.

THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH INDIA.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD'S LECTURE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Mr. H. M. Birdwood concluded his lecture at Earl's Court as follows:—

THE PROVINCIAL, STATUTORY AND SUBORDINATE SERVICES

are, as I have already said, recruited in India, and many members of those services have been educated in colleges affiliated to the Indian Universities, which were established by the Government of India in the dark days immediately following the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny. Though these Universities, by their constitution, are not teaching institutions, but Boards having the control of examinations, on the model rather of the London University than of Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh or Dublin, yet, by the exercise of the powers conferred on them by law, for making Bye-laws and regulations regarding examinations for degrees and all preliminary examinations, and also regarding the course of instruction to be undergone by candidates for degrees, they wield a powerful controlling influence over the course of study in all teaching institutions throughout the country. The avowed object of their establishment was the "the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations" . . . in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education." But, quite apart from any considerations having reference to the advancement of learning, it may be assumed that one of the principal objects of the Government of India in making provision for the requirements of higher education was to raise up a staff of indigenous officers, well prepared by a course of liberal education, in the English sense, to appreciate and assimilate our methods of civil government and so to become qualified to take their share in the work of administration, in co-operation with the officers who enter the Imperial Service by open competition in England. Such an assumption is entirely consistent with the terms of the proclamation of 1858; and in the Bombay Presidency, of which alone I can speak from the personal knowledge, the policy of our Indian University Acts, which must be regarded as an essential feature of our Imperial system, has been justified by the results, certainly so far as the Hindu and Parsi communities are concerned; but unfortunately, as regards the Mahomedan community, which has never fallen into line with our educational policy and has held itself aloof from our educational institutions and thus failed to acquire the requisite qualifications for the public service, no corresponding results are as yet apparent. From a statement prepared for me by the Registrar of the Bombay University, two years ago, it appears that, in 35 years, 3,041 degrees had been conferred in the four Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering. It is estimated that, during the same period, 1,200 graduates had entered the liberal professions and that there were, in 1897, about 465 graduates in the public service, of whom 182 were employed in the educational service. We have thus succeeded in securing the co-operation of educated Indian officers which has been of the highest value in the Judicial, Revenue, Educational and Public Works Departments, and in the departments which deal with medical affairs, the administration of hospitals and dispensaries and public sanitation, in all of which educated Indians are rendering efficient and loyal service, and, in some conspicuous instances, brilliant service of a high order. Indeed the great majority of Civil officers are necessarily and always have been natives of India, though the fact seems sometimes to be lost sight of.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

I should like to say a few words regarding the state of the several departments which, in Western India, are classed under the general head of "Judicial," and are the departments mainly concerned with the protection of life and property and the administration of justice, that is, in securing for the people of India some of the special benefits which Sir Raymond West has described as peculiarly characteristic of British rule. The Police Force, throughout India, has in recent years, been called upon to discharge duties which have been exceptionally severe and has acquitted itself satisfactorily. When serious riots occurred a few years ago, between Mahomedans and Hindus, in many places, far apart from each other, they were invariably put down with promptness and vigour by the ordinary police force, with the aid, of course, of the troops in exceptionally serious cases; and the utmost vigilance was used to prevent popular disturbances of the peace in places where the relations of the two communities were known to be strained. It was only the restraining presence of British authority that often prevented bloodshed and rapine; and indeed the maintenance of public order is the keystone of our administrative system, on which depends the stability of our whole scheme of impartial government. It is by the systematic repression of all forms of lawlessness that we place ourselves in a position to give effect to plans for the well-fare of the people. As regards the police of the Bombay Presidency, much undoubtedly still remains to be done for its improvement, especially in the unarmed branch employed on the detection and investigation of crime. Such deficiencies have not been overlooked and the entire force has been reorganized within the past few years, one of the objects being to secure a better class of men for these particular duties. And when crime has been detected and the offender brought before the magistrate, the proceedings are thenceforth conducted by strict criminal courts with the fairness and regularity demanded by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882 which has assumed its present comprehensive form only after repeated deliberations in the Council of the Governor-General, beginning with the year 1830,—the year in which Macaulay's famous Indian Penal Code was enacted, which has stood the test of time, having been rarely amended by subsequent Acts. The decisions of the criminal courts, according to their grades, are subject to appeal either to the District Magistrates or to the Courts of Session or the High Courts; and the proceedings of all Courts of inferior jurisdiction are subject to revision by the High Court. Every opportunity is afforded for the rectification by a superior Court of irregular or illegal proceedings prejudicing the course of justice; and there can be no sort of question that the people appreciate our judicial system as administered under the judicial control of a succession of most capable Chief Justices and Judges in the several High Courts. It is in the administration of Justice in the Civil and Criminal Courts that native talent has most effectively aided the cause of good government, the great majority of the magistrates throughout the country and the Judges of the Civil Courts of first instance, outside the Presidency towns, being Indians, who are represented also in the District Courts and the High Courts. In the Bombay High Court two of the seven Judges are Indians. And as regards the judicial branch of the Provincial Civil Service I have no hesitation in saying that in the Bombay Presidency, at all events, it has distinctly improved in tone during the last 30 years; and I would add that, though this improvement is due partly to the enhanced attractions of the service, consequent on a liberal revision of salaries, it must also be ascribed in part to the extension of higher education. In the Bombay Presidency only about 25 per cent. of the Subordinate Judges (who are members of the Provincial Service, and Judges of Civil Courts of first instance, a few only having appellate powers) are graduates, yet the remaining 75 per cent have qualified by passing a severe examination in law, prescribed by the High Court. The Judicial service is, therefore, practically manned by the educated classes, and Civil Justice is, as a rule, administered by judges of all grades in a manner which by general admission commands the confidence of the people.

And here I should like to refer to some noteworthy matters connected with the actual administration of justice. Although, in respect of criminal proceedings the legislature has, in chapter 33 of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882, made special provision for the trial of European British subjects, who, in certain cases, can claim that the trying magistrate or judge shall himself

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THERE has been a blunder in the Department responsible for the issue of the Lee-Metford ammunition, writes the *Broad arrow*, a blunder which might have been (perhaps may still be) repairable had it occurred at another moment, but there is no use blinking the gravity of the situation. Tons of Mark IV. small-arm ammunition, that is to say, of "soft metal," have been sent out to South Africa and duly advertised in the newspapers. If it comes to fighting the Boers there will not be much time for "double pulls-through of the plug-gauge front and rear of the obstruction." There has been a tremendous rush in view of South African possibilities to provide a huge stock of this Mark IV., now discovered by the help of the Bisley Volunteers to have too soft a bullet for Boers as well as for Bisley shooting. A very excellent "stopping" bullet, setting up mushroom fashion when it gets home, but hardly of much account when it leaves half its case in the grooves of the rifle from which it is fired. Bisley demonstrated that the flight of this bullet became very eccentric beyond a range of some 200 yards. An admixture of antimony is to remedy the various defects, but the antimony requires incorporation with the softer metal, and the soft ones are on their way to or already at the Cape, and the antimony is at home. It would be interesting to learn how it is that six hundred thousand rounds of soft-metal bullets were fired without any indication whatever to any official present of something amiss, and how directly this same Mark gets into the hands and rifles of Bisley Volunteers it all comes to grief. The "imperfect cleaning" explanation is an explanation which, in homely phraseology, won't wash.

[redacted]shall hardly be far from the truth if we affirm [redacted] instruction is officially given to naval officers [redacted]are age in either of the subjects with which we prefaced this article. It will, however, be noted we have made no reference to steam tactics, which are dignified by a handbook and several proms improvised upon the spot by the different flag-officers. But, when we come to the question of naval history and strategy, we find no excuse for the gross neglect of this important branch of naval education. We read in the omission that old conservative spirit of the Board of Admiralty, which jealously guards the officers of the sea-service from the interference, direct or indirect, of military officials. And we shall not be far wrong if we assert that, owing to this palpable omission of the Admiralty to provide a liberal grant for a chair of Naval History and Strategy at Greenwich, the soldier officer leads the way in the exposition of the higher art of naval defence and offence. And the dangerous element in this substitution of military for naval instructors is, that the average naval officer, if he reads, does not give credit to the competence of the soldier to direct naval affairs. The fact is, that the gulf fixed by the Admiralty between their own officers and those of the army is that of a professional dislike to admit the tactical connection between fleets and armies. At the coast, says the Admiralty exponent of naval traditions, the limits of naval command cease. The military expedition is an entirely separate matter, and our task is over when the troops have finally reached their over sea objective.

We drew attention some time ago writes the "Army and Navy Gazette" to the efforts that are being made in Russia to encourage the study of Hindustani by military officers. Eight officers, who have been studying the language in Trans-Caspia, were examined at Askabad on May 8. Of these four succeeded in attaining the prescribed standard. The two who showed the greatest proficiency were rewarded with half a year's pay each, while 2nd Lieutenant Kardan, the first of the two, was allowed to proceed to India on duty for further study of the language on the spot. The *Official Messenger*, which furnishes these details, publishes the prospectus of the examination, which should be interesting, if only for purposes of comparison, in India. Briefly, the subjects are as follows: "(1) grammar; (2) reading and translation from Hindustani books; (3) viva voce and written tanslation from Russian into Hindustani; (4) "viva voce" and written translation of conversational phrases; (5) reading Hindustani in the Hindi character; (6) reading and translating native newspapers, the Hindustani version of the Gospel, and native poetry." For a first start they would seem to be a sufficiently thorough and searching test, even allowing for the high reputation of the Russians as linguists.

The Peace Confernce has persisted in its absurd opposition to the Dum Dum bullet. It met in plenary session, under the presidency of M. de Staal, in order to place the final seal upon the labours of the first committee. The first point in M. van Karnebeek's report dealing with the prohibition of the dropping of explosives from balloons was agreed to unanimously. The second point, referring to the prohibition of projectiles emitting asphyxiating gases, was agreed to by all the Powers except Great Britain and the United States. The third point, dealing with expanding bullets, occupied the greater part of the sitting. Mr. White, the first United States delegate, delivered an important speech opposing the prohibition of such bullets as the Dum Dum. Mr. White's arguments caused a great impression, especially when he explained that the adoption of the proposal as submitted would not prevent the use of another bullet, already invented, which would attain the same end as the Dum Dum, but in a much more cruel manner, while the new missile would still remain outside the specific definitions of the present proposal. Captain Crozier (United States) proposed to sustitute the following for the proposal in question: "The use should be prohibited of bullets which inflict unnecessary cruel wounds, such as explosive bullets, and in general every kind of bullet exceeding the limits necessary to put a man immediately "hors de combat." The proposal as it stood in M. van Karnebeek's report was adopted, all the delegations voting for it, except those of Great Britain and the United States, who voted against it, and the Portuguese delegates who abstained from voting.

The summer exercises of the Russian Army will conclude with manœuvres and reviews. In the military district of St. Petersburg at Tsarskoe Selo, Peterhof, and St. Petersburg the manœuvres commence to-day and will go on until August 7. The troops taking part consist of the whole of the guards in camp at Tsarskoe Selo and the 1st Army Corps, making altogether sixty battalions, forty-nine squadrons or sotnias, and forty-one batteries. Near Warsaw during ten days at the end of August, 108 battalions, 112 squadrons, and forty-six batteries will manœuvre, the troops being the 5th and 15th Army Corps, the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Corps, the 3rd Infantry Division of the Guards, and the reserves within the fortified lines around Warsaw. The 9th, 12th, and 21st Army Corps, consisting of 102 battalions, seventy-six squadrons, and fifty-three batteries, will manœuvre for twenty days next month near Lipovets, in the Kiev military district, and a fort balloon detachment will also take part. Near Sebastopol, which is in the Odessa military district, the 7th and 8th Army Corps and the Sebastopol garrison, making altogether forty battalions, nine squadrons, and twelve batteries, will manœuvre for five days at the end of August. The Grenadier Guards and the 17th Army Corps of the Moscow district, in all fifty-seven battalions, twenty-eight squadrons, and thirty-four batteries, will manœuvre for fourteen days in August in the triangle formed by the lines connecting Moscow, Tula, and Riasan. Finally, during the latter half of August, fifty-four battalions, thirty-one squadrons, and twenty-four batteries of the 1st and 2nd Caucasian Army Corps will manœuvre near Tiflis.

Rear-Admiral Caillard, the new chief of the French naval staff, is an officer of high repute for his professional abilities—*un marin remarquable*—though he has had little or no war service. He entered the naval school in 1862, and was promoted to Lieutenant during the war with Germany. Many French officers at that time were actively engaged ashore, and took their share in the suppression of the Commune, but this duty does not seem to have fallen to the new chief of the staff. He was 1st Lieutenant of the Saone, transport despatch vessel in China, in the squadron of Admiral Courbet in 1883, and was promoted to Commander in the next year and appointed to the cruiser Rolland. He afterwards had an official post on shore at home, and after having been in command of the Bien-Hoa transport was first A.D.C. to Admiral O'Neill in the Mediterranean. He was promoted and was Flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral Bage in the Vauban and afterwards was in command of the Iphigenie, training ship. Promoted to flag rank last October, he has since been in command of the coastguard squadron, consisting of the ships sent from the Channel. He is succeeded in that post by Rear-Admiral Escande.

The Gaulois states that the Gustave Zede, submarine boat, did not run aground as was originally reported. According to a later statement, while she was executing some manœuvres the vessel's engines came to a standstill at the dead point, and the water being shallow the commander thought it prudent to signal for help. The boat was towed into deep water, and then all went well. She afterwards went to Toulon.

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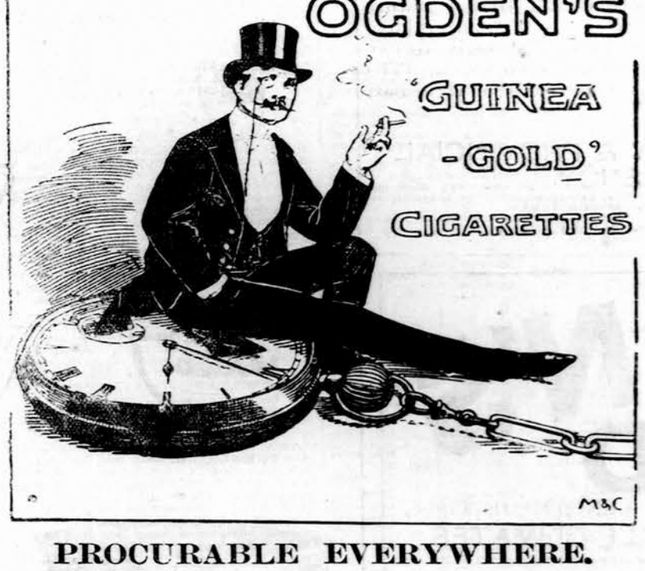

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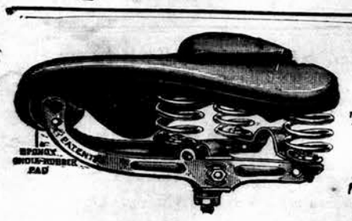

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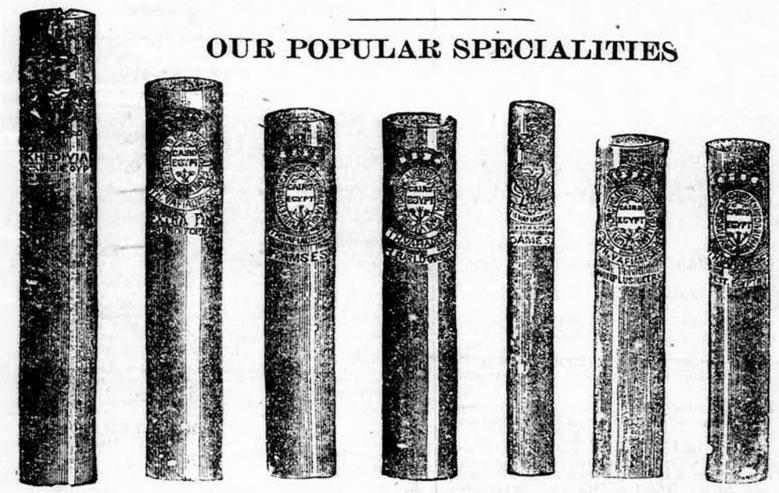

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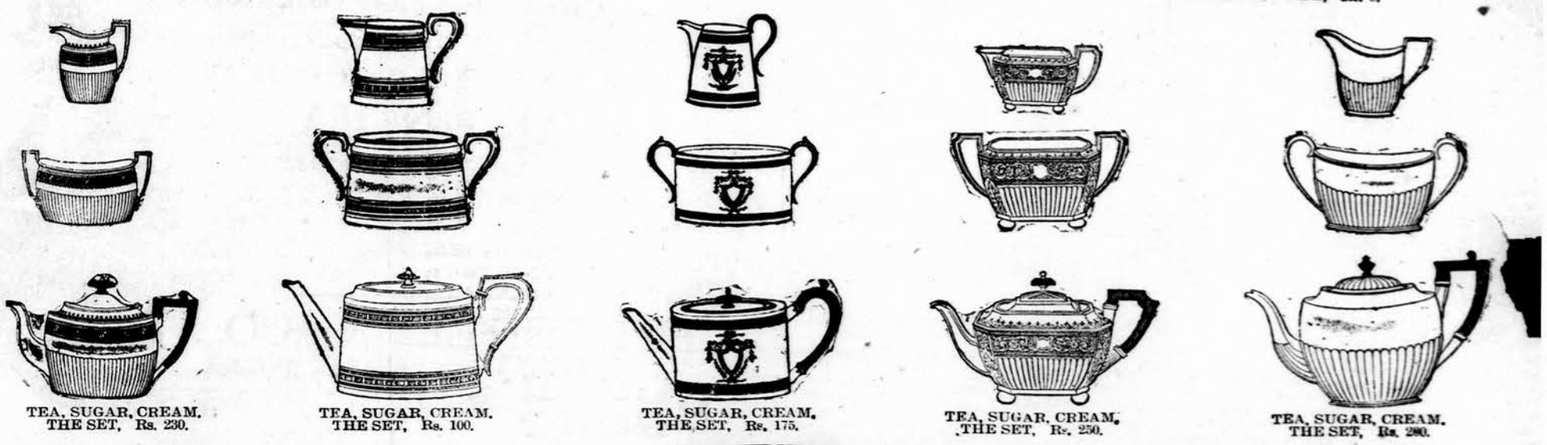

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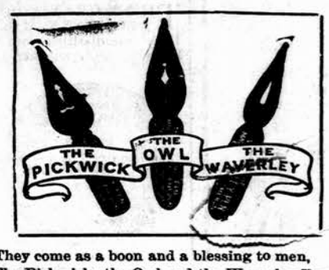

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